IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIII NO. 177— BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Samarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE RD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA*		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND,		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £68.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50. and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS,
First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September
The Rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions....£120
To Marseilles and Back....£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	3,060
12th Nov	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
24th July	JEYPORE*	5,318	
4th Aug.	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
6th Augt	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sep	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

29th July	BANKURA	..	Buscreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
31st ,,	VITA	..	Buscreh via Karachi
5th Aug.	KARAPARA	..	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	3845	10th Aug	24th Aug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10th Sept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sept	29th Sep

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander.	Tons:	Arrival.	Departure.
Argun Maru	T. Inoue	6,609	11 July	26 July
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5,220	26 July	9 Aug.
*Bingo Maru	H. Chiba	6,024	3 Aug.	13 Aug.

*Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22156. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,

Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7.
C

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about .... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskat Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers' as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees		18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	,,	,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,,	,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,,	,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:— 1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Mazagon Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
for Dyspepsia Heart-burn Flatulence, etc

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**

Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. 'phone 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under.—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED.—With security a Hindu qualified CASHIER, knowing Type writing and Accounts. Apply Box No. 908 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1521

WANTED—Two GRADUATE TEACHERS, strong in English and Science for the Mandvi High School. Apply sharp with testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Mandvi Education Society Mandvi (Surat).
A R1522

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GUJARATI B.A., of American University, obtained Commercial Training (Diploma). Wanted SITUATION in any capacity. Write Box No. 901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1499

WANTED SITUATION as Medical Officer by a young Hindu M.B.B.S. (Bombay University). Please write to S. D. PARIKH, Kathlal (Dist. Kaira).
B R1531

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

TO LET.—Commodious BUNGLOW "ASCOT," at Sutor Road, Byculla, 1st floor with or without servant quarters and garage. Apply S. MEHARBAKHSH, Mahim.
C R1527

TWO BLOCKS are TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos Rent Rupees 225/-. 175 Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1434

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

FOR SALE—ROLLER MACHINE for sheets of gold, silver, brass, etc., one foot in breadth. Offers invited. Apply H. N. JARIWALA, Pleader Begumpura, Surat.
R1530

PERSONAL.

A girl from a respectable family, seeks charity from any respectable Gentleman or Lady. Parsi, Mahomedan, European or Hindoo. To enable her take education in any good Boarding School as parents too poor. Apply Box No. 911 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R1533

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/10 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

BEST HIMALAYAN FRUITS—Apples Potatoes etc. Supplies regular. Wholesale and Retail. V. O. R. KATHGODAM, R. K. Ry. Apples at 40/- to 20/- per maund Table Potatoes at 8/- per maund. Ask for rates for others from THE HIMALAYAN FRUIT STORES, ALMORA, U. P.
R1457

EDUCATIONAL.

BUSINESS men and students can learn German in three months. See 5 to p.m. or apply to A. D. CHAUDHARI P. T. Germany), C/o Bharat Motor Co opposite Empire Theatre Fort.
M R1512

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication. at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

HYDERABAD SIND MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of qualified LADY HEALTH VISITOR on a salary of Rs. 150-5-200 per mensem and conveyance allowance of Rs. 25/ per mensem, private practice not being allowed.

Applications stating qualifications, age nationality and previous experience should reach the undersigned by 15 August, 1925 The candidate selected will be on twelve months' probation in the first instance and her appointment will be subject to the rules of the Municipality. Participation in the Provident Fund will be compulsory Travelling expenses of joining the appointment will not be allowed. No free quarters will be given.

(Sd/-) DOULATRAM B.
Chief Officer,
Hyderabad Sind Municipality.
C 23777.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND THE PRAVESIKA EXAMINATIONS, 1926.

Last date for applications.

THE NEXT ADMISSION EXAMINATION and the PRAVESIKA PARIKSHA of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1926. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified, along with their examination-fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1925.
C23744

NOTICE.

A PRIZE OF RS. 200 will be given to anyone, who would find out and hand over to us Patil Liladhar Kalidas, aged 21, short in stature, wheat colour, could speak English, incorrect in reasons, have left my house on 20th July, 1925, with gunjifrac shirt, dhoti, etc
PATEL PURSHOTTEMDAS NATHURAM
Keshab Bag, Princess Street,
Tele Address, VIDYALAYA,
Phone No 22983.
R1526

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 749 of 1925.
NORMAN SOMERVILLE GOULDER
Vs.
YUSUF MOHAMED GAZIPURA & Ors.

To,
YUSUF MOHAMED GAZIPURA, OSMAN ABDUL GUNNY and SETH VALLEY MAHAMED OSMAN, three of the Defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you and Gani Hajee Ahmed for taking vacant possession of No. 19. Zakeriah Street, in the town of Calcutta to be made by you and the said Defendant Gani Hajee Ahmed and for Rs. 10,000 for arrears of rent and for *mesne* profits and cost and for the costs of this suit you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within sixteen days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication, and you are summoned to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of the Court to answer the Plaintiff's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing, upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and take notice that in default thereof the suit is liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1925.
(Sd.) N. GHATAK,
Master.
(Sd.) ORR, DIGNAM & CO.
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
C23779

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3937 of 1923.
DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS.... Plaintiff
vs.
CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1924, and consent Judge's Order, dated 13th November, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1.—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 2.—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 3.—Property known as Telwady and situated at Kalbadevi Road, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 4.—Property at Fofalwady near Mumbadevi Road Chowki, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone land Estate in the Island of Bombay on the East Side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred twenty and two-ninths square yards assessed under New Survey No. 3186 by the Collector of Land Revenue and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nardoo Deoji, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Lalji Champsey, on or towards the East by the Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property next hereinafter described by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 4888, Bhandup Street Nos. 16 and 18 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division

LOT NO 2

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone land Estate in the island of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-three and three-ninths square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Tricumji Velji, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Deoji, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property lastly hereinbefore described by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4848 and Bhandup Street No. 16-18, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division

LOT NO. 3

All that piece of parcel of land or ground called Telwady with the messuage tenement buildings or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and fronting on the East side of Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Trustees of Kandas Nerandas Charities, called Javerbag and partly by the property of Jekisondas Gangadas, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the House of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property called Javerbag of the said Trustees of Candas Narandas Charities and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, Collector's New No. 74, Old No. 494 and 1 and 2 is in the occupation of the said Charandas Chaturbhuj bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1356.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in Bombay, without the Fort, in the Oart called Fofalwady at the Mumbadevi Road Chowki, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting to North side of the Fofalwady land, registered under Land Revenue No. 61, New No. 61 and New Survey No. 512, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three and one-ninths square yards and bounded, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Bhanji Ramji and now of Vithaldas Anopchand, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Damodar Vasta and now of Damodar Tapidas, on or towards the North by the passage of the Oart and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39 and 133 and then assessed under Ward No. 5799 and Street No. 11 and now assessed under Ward No. 5789 and Street No. 11 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1676 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C23728

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4489 of 1923.
BAI GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1924, and Judge's Order dated 9th January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Shaikh Memon Street, on Tuesday the 18th day of August, 1925, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, Khara Kuva, within the Registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three Hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 115, Collector's New No. 887, Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. 1414 and Cadastral Survey No. 1453 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 277-278 and Street Nos. 460.404 and 1 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Amba, widow of Soni Narandas Panachand and on or towards the South by the property of Lakhmidas Khimji cloth Market.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C. 26780.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 2635.—247-25

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI USMAN late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant a merchant Deceased.

ADAM ABDUL RAHIM SETH, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, the duly constituted Attorney of Sarabai, widow of the said Deceased and Zubaikhe bai alias Bayabai, daughter of the said Deceased Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Usman the Executrixes named in the Will of the said Deceased, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J DAVAR.

The 21st day of July, 1925.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23781

AUCTION SALES

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousands cwts. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cups. Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July—1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., the balance must be paid immediately after the offer accepted. Intending purchasers will have make a declaration that he or they will not store or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

presents

A Warner Bros Classic of the Screen.

'CONDUCTOR 1492'

starring

JOHNNY HINES

A HILARIOUS FARCE-COMEDY

PATHE GAZETTE

SHOWING

THE MECCA OF TENNIS

"SUZANNE"—THE MAGNET.

THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

THE FRENCH GRAND NATIONAL.

Showing all this week at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23109.

...SION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. C. J.
Suit No. 2353 of 1924.

...ADILAL PARSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s
...) T. Sadashiv Tawker, (2) ... Harprasadrai Tawker, (3) ... Jagannath Tawker, and (4) Shankarchand Sadalal Javeri ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas, Nagardas Parshotamdas and Jivalal Oojamshey, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to them in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court in the abovementioned Suit dated the 16th December, 1924, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned Jewellery by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of August, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the defendants in the abovementioned suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE JEWELLERY.

One Diamond Necklace with one Pearl and one Emerald

Two Diamond Rings.

The above Jewellery will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

For further particulars applications should be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BYREN & CO.

GOVT. AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone 24727, Apollo Street.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY HIGH CLASS WELL-MADE WITH A1 POLISH BY "JOHN ROBERTS" WIMBRIDGE AND BENJAMIN, ETC.

On SUNDAY, 2nd August, at 10-30 a.m. at 'Cumballa Hill, Altamount Road, opp. Rajmahals, rich and carved, plain French polished furniture, comprising of rich dining, drawing, bed room furniture, high class, glassware, cutlery, silverware and ornaments. Property on view and detailed advertisements will appear from Wednesday. Property of a gentleman proceeding home.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—You will be convinced of the first class quality of the furniture, which are almost new.

BYREN & CO.,

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET

AUCTION SALE OF 65 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 31st July 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs The Japan Cotton Trading Company Ltd. in their godown No. J. 137 at Cotton Depot, Sewree, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged Cotton ex. S.S. "KAROA":—

65 Bales African Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING SHORTLY ! OPENING SHORTLY ! !

KRISHNA CINEMA

(at the Dubash Theatre, near Charni Road)

WATCH FOR THE DATE

"SUVARNA"

an excellent piece from the Moghul Story

produced by

THE LAXMI PICTURES, BOMBAY,

will be released.

WATCH FOR THE DATE

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY.

INEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

THIS WEEK

SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO'S.

lothal Padamani :

A PICTURE WORTH SEEING.

SEE A DARING YOUNG LADY.

AUCTION SALES.

RAWFORD & CO.

ctioneers and Commission Agents.

22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

TION OF THE VALUABLE IM-VEABLE PROPERTY AT NEW ZI STREET.

ier instructions from Messrs. Tyabji hoy & Co., attorneys for the Mort Messrs. Lalji Doongarsey and Ja- Doongarsey and on account and at sk of the Mortgagor Bai Sograbibi w of Syed Akershah, the Surviving ustratrix of Haji Ataulah bin Mirza Talib Mazandrani and in pursuance e power of sale reserved to the said gagees under an Indenture of Mort- dated 18th October, 1919 and made en the said Mortgagor of the one and the said Mortgagees of the other Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell public auction on THURSDAY the 30th y. 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the mises, the property described below.

ESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ll that piece or parcel of Quit and and rent land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house ding thereon, situate, lying and being the Eastern side of the New Kazi et without the Fort of Bombay and in Registration District and sub-District Bombay containing by admeasurement 319 square yards or thereabouts and nded on or towards the East by the per's passage on or towards the West Kazi Street on or towards the North by property of Moola Umer Khatib and or towards the South by a passage for er and which said premises are regis- d in the Books of the Collector of d Revenue under Old No. 886, New 8052 Old Survey No. 1754 and New vey No. 872 and assessed by the Col- of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6120 and Street Nos. 141-145 and are Now in the occupation of tenants of the Mortgagor.

or further particulars and conditions of please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dada- y and Co., Attorneys for the Mort- gees at their Office, at Esmail Building, rnby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Art is Admired Everywhere.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)

Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.

S S Zayani, Ashby, Busrah.
S S Badra, Lindon, Busreh.
S S Marocco, Wood, Hull.
S S Hamburg Maru, Orihara, Kobe.
S S Nagpore, Northcote, Kobe.
S S Jalapa, Neal, New York.
SS Gandara, Hull, Java.
S S British Knight, Kennedy Abadan.
S S Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.
S S Ascot, Turner, Maulmein.

DEPARTURES.

July 28.

S S Clan Mackinon, Mackie, Tuticorin.
S S City of Mandalay, Anderson, Karachi.

LOADING.

July 27.

Steamer Karapara for Durban.
Steamer Nagpore for Kobe.
Steamer Ascot for Rangoon.
Steamer Morocco for Hull.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, JULY 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

11 Karagola 3647, Durban, 22/7 M M & Co
11 Karapara 3722 Durban, 5/8 M M & Co.
14 Cracovia 4566 Trieste 7/8 L Triestino.
17 Arabian Prince 3551 Phil 22/7 J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Reva 2885 Madras 24/7 Grahams.
4 Vita 1955, Busrah 31/7 M M & Co.
7 Morocco 3190 Dunkirk 5/8 M M & C.
8 Gandara 3190 N.F. N F. M M & Co.
8 Ozarda, 3C38 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
14 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 5/8 M M & Co.
14 Bankura 1905 Busrah 29/7 M M & Co.
16 Jalaputra 3113 NF NF Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varsova 1957 Busrah 7/8 M M & Co.
B Hamburg Maru 3159 Kobe, 12/8 O Kaisha.
K Varala 1932 N.F., N.F M M & Co.
P Canara 3889 N F N F M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 17th July Agent P O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nalyora due about 3rd August, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo due about 18th July, Agent K N Co.

Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rena due about 17th July, Agent Graham T Co.

Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent Edward Ltd.

Hohenfels due about 19th July, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Belderdyk due about 14th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM GENOA.

Ganya due about 1st August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Adelaide due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

Kabinga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

City of Auckland due about 17th August Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Toyooka Maru due about 15th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 17th July, Agent P and O. S. N Co.

EXPORT.

27-7-25.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—150 bales wool, S Hassum and Co. 30 bales grey cotton twist, The David Mills Co. Ltd. 152 cwt. cotton seed, G Sachidina & Co. 342 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ld 30 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co. 37 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld. 42 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 20 bales wool, M Nissim.

For Marseilles:—100 cwt nut vomica, G Sachindina & Co. 4000 cwt gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus &Co. 125 bales cotton, K Visram & Co.

S S Bidderdijk for New Orbans:—15 tons yellow meillet, The Midland Dairy Farm.

For Hamburg:—40 cwt Amond seed, S Gordhandas; 5 cwt Pestacho seed, S Gordhandas; 50 cwt Kajoo kernel, S Gordhandas; 84 cwt mustard seed, Bhosa and Co., 113 cwt mustard seed, S Gordhandas. 48 cwt turmeric, S Gorhandas; 60 cwt gum karaya, Amin and Sons.

For Gothenburg:—14 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata & Co.

S S Isarco for Genoa:—200 cwt linseed, Gorio Ltd. 1500 cwt rape seed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Isarco for Marseilles:—3000 cwt. Nigerseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—70 cwt. gum ghatti, A H Mawji, 25 cwt gum alibanum, A H Mawji 35 cwt casings, Ad. Meyer, 10 bales goat hair, M Aziz & Co. 1/5 bales cotton, A Damodar; 30 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—16 cwt wet casings, Ad. Meyer, 331 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Morocco for Middlesbro' Dock:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ld.

S S China for London:—5 bales goat skins, M Esmail, 15 bales goat skins, H R Rehmanbhoy & Co. 1 bales sheep skins, H R Rehmanbhoy and Co. 3 bales sheep, Aziz & Co. 7 bales goat skins, Aziz & Co. 13 bales cow hides, Aziz & Co. 41 bales cow nides A Abdulla & Co. 3 packages woollen carpets, Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ld. 5 tons white metal scrap, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld 4 bales sheep skins H B Ramje and Co 7 cases cardamoms, N C Bhesania & Co. 60 cwt condiments M Poonjiaji & Sons; 16 bundles woollen carpets, H Azizullahoff 6 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 150 cwt. cotton and woollen cuttings, M Somjee; 8 bundles fox skins M Moses; 200 cwt casein flour, Thos Cook and Son Ld. 7 bales cotton carpets, R Pursotam & Co. 15 cwt deer bones, M Nissim.

For Marseilles:—4 Pots Rose oil, G. Sachidina & Co.

IMPORTS

27-7-25.

S S Toyooka Maru from Nagoya. Agents N Y Kaisha:—

Nagoya:—328 cases porcelain, 70 cases glas sware, 85 bales grey shirting 50 bales grey cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—36 cases cotton goods, 20 cases glass tubes, 102 cases empty barrels, 250 cases sulpher matche, 160 cases brass wire, 300 cases match boxes, 298 cases glass bangles, 224 cases brass circles, 10 cases shell buttons, 12 cases canned goods, 16 cases Tin mirrors, 15 cases cotton drill 336 bales cotton drill, 25 bales Japanese yarn, 101 cases Japanese yarn, 49 cases cotton yarn, 482 bales cotton yarn, 345 bales bales cotton sheeting, 408 bales cotton shirting, 43 cases cotton shirting 30 cases brass circles, 24 cases glass bottles, 51 cases glass ware, 15 cases whistles; 18 cases glass beads, 15 case tin whitle, 10 cases lead whistles, 49 cases wooden frames, 70 packages wooden frame 250 packages Red lead.

From Kobe:—57 cases celluloid bangles, 60 cases Enamelled ware, 202 cases glass ware, 15 cases glass beads, 29 cases Toys, 260 cases glass bangles, 15 case cotton socks, 103 cases cotton hosiery, 24 cases Tin ware, 25 cases umbrella furniture 180 cases match boxes 32 cases Porcelainware, 10 cases lead pencils, 20 cases Rubber goods 34 cases cotton goods, 104 cases cotton yarn 93 bales cotton yarn 30 bales cotton under shirts, 29 cases cotton undershirts, 15 cases celluloid goods, 25 cases cotton singlets, 45 cases refined camphor 20 cases peppermint, 91 cases silk goods, 20 cases cotton crepes, 15 cases cotton flannel, 19 cases Needles 16 cases Hard ware, 27 cases cotton drill 169 bales cotton drill, 187 bales cotton sheeting.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay July 27

	For	Steamer.	Date	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed	..	..	..
3	Japan and Singapure	Argun Maru	29-7-25	2 p.m.
4	China	..	..	..
5	Shanghai (superscribed)	..	..	..
6	Singapore (,,)	..	..	..
7	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8	Mauritius	..	..	..
9	East Africa	..	..	..
10	South Africa	..	..	..
11	Seychelles	..	..	..

THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION IN BENGAL.

SIMLA, July 27.

The depression from the Deltaic Bengal now lies over Orissa. It is causing an increase of rainfall in its neighbourhood as well as in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

The rainfall has been nearly generally in Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Central Provinces, Malabar, and North Madras Coast and local in Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Punjab, East Rajputana, Central India, Konkan, Hyderabad, Coorg Madras and Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Kashmir, North West Frontier Provinces, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Bassein and Akyab one and a half inches; Rangoon one; Bhamo two; Bibrugarh three; Sibsagar one; Silchar and Cherrapunji three; Midnapore, Cuttack, and Angul one and a half; Sambalpur, and Chaibasa two; Ranchi, Daltonganj one; Allahabad one and a half; Chakrata and Ajmer one; Kotah three; Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi one; Raipur two; Mangalore one and a half; Hanamkonda four; Coconada three and Muslipatam one.

Forecast:—Increase in the Central Provinces and North Hyderabad.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 27th July. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 27th July. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 03	35 25	49 27	23 19
Fort	0 12	39 10	..	25 05
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 13	36 59	..	25 84
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 26.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.	..	29.741
Temperature of Air	..	81.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.1 "
Dew Point	..	74.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	80%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	9 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	86.5 "
Minimum do. do.	..	79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		213 miles
Fall of Rain	..	0.02 inches
Total fall during month	..	7.31 "
Do, do year..	..	38.00 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m, of 27th July	..	0.02 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jul	ft in	h. m.	Jul.	ft in	h. m
M	27	3 14	25 3	27	8 17	18 8
		14 58	25 8		24 17	18 8
Tu	28	3 34	24 9	28	9 2	19 8
		15 38	26 1		22 13	18 8
W	29	4 39	24 7	29	10 8	20 7
		16 30	26 7		23 26	18 4
Thu	30	6 7	24 8	30	11 54	21 3
		17 36	25 4		.. ..	
Fri	31	7 41	25 5	31	0 40	17 8
	Ag	19 1	25 4	Aug	13 29	21 2
Sat	1	0 53	26 1	1	6 38	16 2
		13 28	28 0		19 38	18 8
Sun	2	9 46	28 0	2	2 41	15 9
		21 23	26 7		15 39	19 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 27th July 1925. Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 27th July 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.10" of rain and Delhi 0.30." Skies are moderately to heavily cloudded and in the north and east of the province humidity is in excess. Day temperature was generally lower than usual in the aforesaid area; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.50" of rain, Jhansi 0.10" and Allahabad 1.16" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal generally in the west of the province and locally in the east; the minimum was lower than usual at Jhansi only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.89" of rain, Kotah 2.65" and Mount Abu 0.47". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in south and east Rajputana; the minimum was lower than usual at Kotah only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.22" of rain, Deesa 0.28" and Neemuch 0.13". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal locally in Gujarat and Central India West; the minimum was almost as usual in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.11" of rain, Hoshangabad 0.15, Amraoti 0.18", Nagpur 0.21", Chanda 0.36" and Raipur 2.00". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in the north of the province. Maximum temperature was below normal at Chanda; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Marmagao reports 0.21" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of deg. 86.5 (2 deg. above normal) and a maximum value of deg. 78.4 (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has had 0.23" of rain and Nizamabad 0.20". Skies are moderately clouded over northeast Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual except at Nizamabad, where the mavimum alone was below normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the central parts of the country and has caused an extension of rainfall there; it continues weak in the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central provinces and Malabr, and local in north and east Punjab, the east United Provinces, Central India West, the Konkan, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.68", Calicut 0.43", Cochin 0.25" and Masulipatam 0.90"

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall is probable in the west Central Provinces and an extension in Central India West, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 26th July 1925 issued from Simla.

The slight depression which lay yesterday over deltaic Bengal persists, and is apparently beginning to move westwards. Rainfall has accordingly decreased in north Bengal. The Monsoon continues active in the Gangetic Plain and Lower Burma but elsewhere remains weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, the east United Provinces, Central India East, the east Central Provinces, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in Assam Orissa, Bihar, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, the Northwest Frontier Province, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The Chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui one inch; Moulmein, Diamond Island two; Tavoy, Rangoon, Bassein, Kyaukpyu, Akyab one and a half; Lashio one; Corakhpur one and a half; Mussooree, Sutna one; Pendra one and a half; Coconada three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.19	0.98	—0.49	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0.91	2.20	—1.29	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	16.38	8.77	+7.61	34.77
Lahore	..	7.94	6.41	+1.53	19.62
Hissar	0.10	7.90	4.92	+2.98	14.47
Ambala	0.06	21.60	9.58	12.02	30.46
Delhi	0.30	13.67	9.69	+3.98	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.50	25.28	10.28	14.98	26.90
Mainpuri	0.05	17.39	8.93	+8.46	27.07
Jhansi	0.10	22.54	14.22	+8.32	36.17
Cawnpore	0.04	19.23	12.77	+6.46	35.92
Allahabad	1.60	31.46	15.14	16.32	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobsabad	..	1.39	1.01	+0.38	3.68
Karachi	..	1.66	3.38	—1.72	7.58
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	5.75	4.08	+1.67	11.79
Ajmer	0.89	5.75	7.95	—2.20	20.65
Jaipur	0.07	8.97	9.13	—0.16	24.21
Kotah	2.65	16.52	11.37	+5.15	28.23
Mount Abu	0.47	21.20	22.87	—1.67	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	2.65	7.61	—4.96	14.39
Dwarka	..	3.20	7.38	—4.18	13.52
Veraval	..				18.80
Rajkot	..	7.22	14.00	—6.78	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	12.99	9.77	+3.22	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.22	19.44	23.29	—3.85	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.04	18.84	14.40	+4.44	28.83
Deesa	0.28	8.85	9.22	—1.12	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	0.13	10.93	12.08	—1.15	29.19
Indore	..	8.36	14.50	—6.14	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	1.11	31.97	22.51	+9.46	55.11
Saugor	0.05	25.33	18.51	+6.82	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.15		19.48		48.83
Khandwa	0.03	7.89	13.22	—5.33	29.63
Akola	..	7.80	13.71	—5.91	31.35
Amraoti	0.18	11.18	14.33	—2.55	33.05
Nagpur	0.21	19.64	21.21	—1.57	48.97
Chanda	0.36	16.58	22.24	—5.66	51.90
Raipur	2.00	29.76	21.74	+8.02	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.03	35.25	40.74	—5.49	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.05	41.80	58.83	17.03	99.98
Mormugao	0.21	50.73	57.37	—6.64	94.95
Karwar					120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	6.87	8.61	—1.74	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	5.46	8.16	—2.70	22.33
Poona	0.06	6.37	10.92	—4.55	27.41
Sholapur	..	4.92	8.54	—3.62	28.46
Bijapur	..	0.69	5.29	—4.60	20.90
Belgaum	0.23	27.06	22.26	+4.79	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	5.84	11.13	—5.29	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.20	11.02	14.40	—3.38	40.08
Hyderabad	0.04	4.96	10.33	—5.37	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	1.68	81.07	70.05	11.02	125.68
Calicut	0.43	70.05	60.87	+9.18	117.16
Cochin	0.25	37.72	49.98	11.25	114.51
Trivandrum	..	12.02	19.99	—7.97	64.51
Ceylon— Colombo	..	12.45	12.54	—0.09	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.90	9.68	10.23	—0.55	41.5
Bellary	..	0.29	3.54	—3.25	20.61
Cuddapah	..	5.42	6.29	—0.87	31.23
Madras	..	3.50	5.26	—1.76	50.74
Bangalore	..	4.86	6.43	—1.57	35.37
Coimbatore	0.04	3.12	2.96	+0.16	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	4.40	2.75	+1.65	33.18
Negapatam	..	0.98	2.91	—1.93	54.99

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton: With six weeks of the season still to run, world's spinners' takings up to the end of last week, amounted to 13,463,117 bales. Takings during the six-week period which has just passed were 1,295,566 bales and, in the absence of any indication that a pronounced falling off will occur, it may, we think, be reasonably assumed, that the total for the season will be not far short of 14,500,000 bales. The magnitude of these figures may lead to the conclusion that spinners are now carrying heavy stocks of raw material but private reports from abroad and official figures with regard to the United States do not confirm this view A recent report issued by the Department of Agriculture shows that on May 31st, 1,257,854 bales of American cotton were held by domestic mills as against 1,059,113 bales at the same time last year when, it must be borne in mind, consumption was on a much lower scale than at present. With such a high rate of mill consumption it is not surprising that output of a number of lines has outstripped the demand but mill executives, as a whole, have been quick to recognize the dangers of overproduction, and the policy of curtailment which is now being widely enforced will undoubtedly prevent the situation from becoming unhealthy.

The idea that we wish to convey at the moment is that we are finishing a crop of approximately 14,600,000 bales—the largest since 1914—with a supply very little in excess of that with which we began the season. Everything points to a continuance of fundamentally sound conditions in this country, and the purchasing power of Europe, if present prospects of unusually large grain crops materialize, should be greater than it was in 1924. In consequence, it seems reasonable to expect that, next season, the world rate of consumption is likely to increase rather than decrease.

The first official indication of the size of the growing crop will be given on July 2nd by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Until recently, the consensus of opinion has been that prospects pointed to a production of 14½ million bales without hinters and it is probable that only a continuance of drouth conditions in the most productive part of Texas has prevented the market from registering a considerable decline. An additional factor which tended to check bearish activities was the announcement, made yesterday, of the parr which are to be used in connection with the June 25th condition figures. These, contrary to expectations, proved to be less than at this time last year for all the most important producing States with the exception of Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississippi and served to emphasize the seriousness of the drouth situation in Texas and the increasing boll weevil activity in the Southeast. Our revised acreage estimate, issued on May 28th, indicated an increase of 5.58 per cent. and, on this basis, the average par for the belt is approximately 194 as compared with 202 on June 25th last year. The following example may be cited as an illustration of the effect of this reduction. Taking the condition figure on June 25th as, say, 75 per cent. and the acreage as 45 million, the yield, using last year's par of 202, would be 14,260,000 bales whereas, the same condition and acreage with a par of 194 would indicate only 13,700,000 bales, a decrease of 560,000 bales.

In considering the future course of prices, it is well to keep in mind that, until the crop begins to move freely, selling will continue to be largey of a speculative character and, on this account, any developments unfavorably affecting new crop prospects may disclose a pronounced scarcity of contracts. The absorption of speculative selling by trade interests whenever new crop months declined below 23 cents has been persistent and these contracts will be withheld from the market until their equivalent in actual cotton has been purchased.

Minor fluctuations of a technical nature will continue to occur but, owing to the lack of winter rains and to the possibilities of serious weevil damage, the weather during July and August will be the outstanding price-making factor. Until there is definite assurance of a full crop we think that purchases during period of weakness with a view to taking moderate profits will show the best results.

URDU TEACHERS' CONFERENCE AT POONA.

POONA, July 26.

Preparations are in progress for the reception of delegates in connection with the Third Session of the Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers Conference, which commences on Monday the 10th August at 8.30 a.m. at the Haroon Hall, Malcolm Tanks, Poona. It is expected to be a great success as a large number of teachers from all parts of the Presidency including the City of Bombay and Mr. J. S. Kadri, B. A., I.E.S., who presided at the last year's conference have signified their intention of attending the conference. Mr. Badiuzaman H. Kazi, M.A., B.E.S., will be the president of the Conference. The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Minister of Education, has consented to attend and make a few opening remarks. The problem of Urdu education or in other words, Muslim Primary Education is considered an important one; hence the Conference is expected to prove very useful in the cause of Muslim Education.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. Shaikh Banemiya, Chairman, or to Mr. Munshi Dadamiya, Secretary of the Reception Committee care of the Poona Islamia School, Malcolm Tanks, Poona.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 27.

A sharp advance of 46 to 48 points in New York futures has been reported yesterday. The market improved on continued short covering owing to no rains and high temperatures in Texas. Liverpool has been reported 14 to 13 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 25th inst. as under:—

"Market strong on no prospects of rain in Texas."

As regards the American markets, so long as weather conditions remain unfavourable in Texas which territory has so far suffered severely through want of rain, we look for a renewed upward tendency.

In accordance with a sharp rise in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 430 1/2 i.e. Rs. 2 higher than Saturday's closing rate for Broach July/August. On Commission Houses selling the market eased to Rs. 429 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 461. Whilst Broach April/May opened Rs. 4 higher than Saturday's closing rate at Rs. 430 1/2 and fluctuating within a very narrow range closed steady at Rs. 432 1/2. Exporting and Commission Houses and Bazar operators were moderate buyers. Shroffs were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 433 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 434 1/2 on buying by Commission and Exporting Houses and closed at Rs. 432 1/4 on Bazar operators selling.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 407 and closed steady at Rs. 41. Exporters were buyers whilst shroffs were sellers. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 367.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday and Exporters were moderate buyers of high-class qualities.

To-days tenders are nil. Total tenders upto date are 400 Bs. sayginned and 100 Bs. Punjab/American.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27, 6-30 p.m.

Full Good Broach April/May	432½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	460
Fully Good Bengal Deer/Jan	367
Fine Oomra Deer/Jan.	411

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab: Superfin 400; Fine 415; F. Good 391; Good 376.

M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon: Superfine 474 Fine 464; F. Good 454; Good 444.

M. G. Punjab/American: Superfine 409 Fine 399; F. Good 389; Good 379.

M. G. Broach: Superfine 494; Fine 484 F. Good 474; Good 464.

M. G. Southerns: F. Good 445; F. Good 435; F. G. Fair 425.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 27.

Fully Good Broach April/May	433
Fully Good Broach July/Aug	461
Fully Good Bengal Deer/Jan.	367
Goompta M. G.	450/5

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G.	410/420	460
Nagpur Fine M. G.	415/425	460
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	400/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	415/420	440/5
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	420
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	380/90	425
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/65	400
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	.....	470
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	460
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450/5
Coompta M. G.	.....	455/5
Westerns M. G.	.....	415/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/45
Cambodia M.G.	.....	475/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th July 1925:—

Cotton	4433 Bales.
Wheat	1452 Cwts.
Linseed	1714 ,,
Rape, etc.	263 ,,
Gingelly seed	1003 ,,
Poppyseed	138 ,,
Groundnuts	1131 ,,
Castorseed	1407 ,,
Rice	1386 ,,
Myrabolams	33 ,,
Cottonseed	7335 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	41 ,,
Jawas	362 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	369 ,,
Bajra	890 ,,
Coal	538 Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 27.

In full-pressed Bales	25-7-25	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	74	292,515	340,183
Central India	161	339,656	301,908
Barsi and Nagar	188	205,822	204,880
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	97,057	104,038
Berar	25	564,784	646,516
Central Provinces	96	255,398	268,389
Total Oomras	544	1,755,032	1,865,914
Dholera	205	311,469	183,576
N.-W. Provinces	..	130,823	122,521
Rajputana	67	80,311	89,749
Sind-Punjab	128	362,023	308,643
Broach	137	481,700	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	2,311	199,085	184,006
Westerns-Northerns	910	104,674	87,637
Cocoanada	..	1,658	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	34,638	27,884
Persian	131	5,630	8,926
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	..	63,835	66,345
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,495	826
Total	4,433	35,44,028	32,55,784

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	25-7-25	1st Sept. to 23rd July This year.	Last year
Europe	736	666,529	1,072,937
Japan & China	2,008	1,924,928	1,486,151
Coast Ports	52	30,830	50,625
Up-country by Rail	..	15,096	20,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	33,269	6,854
Total	2,796	2,670,852	2,637,652

METAL REPORT

London, July 25.

Tin Block 263 5/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, July 27.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 27.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	½	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	62	8	0
Copper, American	2	62	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		26	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ½ to 1		54	8	0
Koger Brass, 1½ to 1¾, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ½ to 1, 1½		62	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 27.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	12	0
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	3
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 12½	0	11	6
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	9
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	3
Japan	No. 42-2	1	5	0
Japan	No. 20	0	15	3
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 27.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
READY.						
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55	8	0	8	5	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56	8	0	8	5	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	57	8	0	8	9	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	8	0	12	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	6	0	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	14	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0	13	3	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	7	0	13	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73	0	0	15	2	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	71	0	0	14	10	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68	8	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, Black	63	0	0	13	0	0
Poppyseed, White	13	3	0	13	15	0
Groundnuts	72	0	0	14	9	0
Mowraseed	9	8	0	10	0	0
Barley	42	0	0	6	5	0
Castorseed	63	0	0	12	12	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery.						
Jira	12	0	0	.....		
FORWARD.						
Wheat, May	7	14	9			
Wheat, Sept.	8	5	9			
Linseed, May	13	2	0			
Linseed, Sept.	13	5	9			

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs 211½.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.85-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 105.00.
London—Rome Liras 132.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Steady but dull market.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 3/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	747
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	211 1/2
Japan	112
Singapore	157 1/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, July 25.

Stockholm 1808.
Christiania 29.76.
Amsterdam 1209.
Switzerland 2500.
Belgium 10513.
Athens 30800

London, July 25.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.05.
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 3/
Exchange on London in Italy 133.05.

New York, July 25.

Demand Bills 48525.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 27.

Three months 4¼ per cent.
Six months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 1¾ to 2 per cent.
One month 1½ per cent.
Three months 1½ per cent.
Six months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.

DISCOUNTS

London, July 25.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 9/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 27.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/5/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/4/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 71/15.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-13.

London, July 25.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½.
Silver ready d. 31/14.
Silver forward d. 31/15.

TONE OF SILVER—

Nothing doing, No buyers in the market, hence the decline.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 27.

Ready:—21-5-0.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21-4-6. At 6 p.m 21-4-6.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21-4-0. At p.m. 21 4-0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening As. 1.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening As. 2.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 27.

Ready:—72.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 72. Lowest 71-15. At 6 p.m. 71-15
Vaid Bhadrwa:—Opening 71-14. Lowest 71-13. At 6 p.m. 71-13.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening As. 6.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening Rs. 1.
Tone market:—Quiet.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, July 27.

Khadi:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	0	15	9
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	6
Elphinstone	0	14	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	4	3
Century per lb.	1	3	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	4	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	4	6
Textile per lb.	1	4	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	6
Pearl per lb.	1	4	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb	1	2	6
Swan per lb.	1	4	0
Finlay per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	4	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	4	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	4	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	3	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	3	0
David per lb.	1	2	6
Tata per lb.	1	2	3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	2	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	0
Western Mill per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	4	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	8	0
Phoenix per piece	5	8	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	8	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5	8	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5	12	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	6	12	0
Bombay United per piece	6	4	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	5	12	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5	12	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	9	12	0
Hindustan	10	12	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	3	6
Textile	1	3	9
Spring (Merchant)	1	3	9

LINSEED

London, July 25.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bag £21 7/16 Aug/Sep sellers.

Tone:—Request practically nothing doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
40/3 August value.
40/4 1/2 Sep/Oct sellers.
Linseed afloat 48,000 tons.

NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents Cotton Cabin Mambadevi, have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

"Market strong. No prospects of rain in Texas.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 27.

Ready prices are unchanged around Saturday's closing price-levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,000 bags, showing a limited purchase enquiries for Spot Sugar.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day evidencing no change in Saturday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 15/4 Per Cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment July Sh. 14/9 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/1 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/9 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 16 Per Cwt. F. B. H.

SCOTLAND YARD SCHEME IN INDIA.

MADRAS, July 25.

The Scotland Yard scheme by which the Commissioner of Police of the city of London has undertaken to give training in the latest methods of police administration and criminal investigation to the officers of senior rank of the Police Department from the Dominions and Colonies as well as from India, and also to police magistrates and public prosecutors who visit London from time to time on leave or on official or study work has been accepted, by the Government of Madras as a desirable scheme and Messrs. E. T. H. Stevenson, Deputy Inspector General and E. J. Johnson, Superintendent of Police who are on leave have been allowed to undergo the training Government undertaking to pay their fees of ten guineas for each course. The complete course will be of three weeks duration and officers wishing to benefit by the course will only be accepted by the Commissioner on the authority of the Governments concerned. For the year 1925 the courses have been arranged in the months of May, June and July and these will be continued in the succeeding years if sufficient number of applications are received. Though Government has undertaken to pay the fees of only two officers this year other officers are not debarred from applying for the course provided they are prepared to meet the expenses themselves. Every year in June the Inspector General of Police will nominate two officers for such training and other officers not below the rank of district Superintendent of Police may apply through the Inspector General of Police.—A.P.

MONEY EXCHANGE AND METALS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Very much easier conditions prevailed in the money market, call money being unlendable at 2 per cent. The rate for one to three months fixed is about 2 per cent. and six months about 3 per cent. Trade conditions in Bombay are very slack—even more so than is usually the case during the dull season.

The Statement of Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at 17th July, 1925, shows a further increase of Rs. 3.93 crores in the Cash balance which now stands at Rs. 40.87 crores as compared with Rs. 26.25 crores at this time last year and about Rs. 34 crores in 1923. Trade demand has further declined, Loans by Rs. 65.81 lakhs, Inland bills discounted by Rs. 17.25 lakhs and Cash Credits by Rs. 69.90 lakhs. Government deposits and Other deposits have increased by Rs. 122.55 lakhs and Rs. 92.96 lakhs respectively. The bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent. and the percentage of cash to liabilities is 41.46—an increase over last week by 3.23. The percentage this time last year was 26.74 and in 1923, 34.77.

With a fair amount of business passing in the gilt-edged market, firm conditions prevailed with the exception of 3½ per cent. Paper which declined on unloading by bulls, the lowest point touched being Rs. 69/2. The market has subsequently improved and closes at Rs. 69/8. 5 per cent. Loans 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 100/- and Rs. 99/15. 5½ per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928, have been placed at Rs. 103/4 and Rs. 105/11. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, are quoted at Rs. 101/11 and Rs. 102/7; 1930 at Rs. 104/6 and 1932 at Rs. 105/7. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 109/6.

A press communique issued by the Deputy Director of Currency, Bombay, states:—

The approximate figures of applications for the Conversion Loan during the period 13th to 18th July, 1925, inclusive are as follows.

Conversions into 5 per cent. Incometax free loan 1945-55.

1925 Bonds for ...	Rs. 69,95,000.
1926 Bonds for	Rs. 5,86,69,000.
1927 Bonds for	Rs. 1,17,28,000.
1928 Bonds for	Rs. 65,77,000.
	Rs. 8,39,69,000.

Conversion into 5 per cent. Ten year bonds 1935.

1925 Bonds for ...	Rs. 33,36,000.
1926 Bonds for ...	Rs. 2,06,50,000.
	Rs. 2,39,86,000.

Grand total of conversions Rs. 10,79,55,000.

The Currency figures as at 15th July, 1925, show an increase of Rs. 143.81 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 180.90 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 143.48 lakhs, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 6.89 crores respectively. The ratio of metallic reserve to circulation is 57.34.

EXCHANGE.

In the sterling exchange market rates were steady with sellers of T. T. on London at 1s. 6.3/32d. for ready. Due to the money position there are good buyers for near delivery and better sellers for forward. All centres report very few bills showing, while the enquiry for bullion remittance during the week was on a limited scale. The banks' selling rate for ready and July-August is 1s. 6-3/32d. September 1s. 6.1/8d., October 1s. 6-5/32d., November 1s. 6-3/16d. and December/January 1s. 6.7/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation was steady throughout the period at about dols.4.86-1/8. French francs close at 103, Belgian at 105 and the Italian lira at 132.

The figures of India's overseas trade in June 1925 show that the total imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 1,632 lakhs and the total exports, including re-exports, to Rs. 3,414 lakhs. The net imports of treasure during the month were Rs. 346 lakhs. The total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 1,452 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of remittance of funds was minus 1018 lakhs of rupees

GOLD.

Fluctuations in the price of gold have been within a narrow range of half anna per tola and the volume of business passing has been small. London cable advices state that sovereigns from Durban will now be available; this would give a difference in favour of the imported of 1/8 per cent., as the freight rate from London on gold is still maintained at the high rate of 3/4 per cent., while the rate from Durban to India is 5/8 per cent. and from New York to India is only 7/16 per cent. The off-take averages some 30,000 tolas a day and with only small imports during the week, our stock has decreased to about 8½ lakhs tolas. The price of sovereigns was steady during the early part of the week, but subsequently declined and closes at Rs. 13.6 for ready and Rs. 13/5/9 for forward. The official price of gold in London is unchanged at 84s. 11½d. and the market price is 84s. 10 1-2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/6/0 and Rs. 21/5/3 for ready, Rs. 21/5/3 and Rs. 21/4/3 for 5th August settlement and Rs. 21/5/0 and Rs. 21/4 for 3rd September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £2,45,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £420,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 33,18,600 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £115,000 and shipment from Durban on the 20th instant is reported for £710,000.

The Southern Rhodesiaen gold output for May this year amounted to 48,686 ounces as compared with 47,386 ounces for April 1925 and 53,816 ounces for May, 1924.

SILVER.

The price of silver moved within very narrow limits of about 3 annas per [illegible] tolas with a small volume of business passing. Both China and America have operated to a very small extent during the week, but were rather inclined to sell at the higher level. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London was 3s. 2.1/8d. compared with 3s. 2d. a week ago. The off-take has declined to an average of some 140 bars a day and, after allowing for the import of 939 bars during the week, the stock approximates some 5,000 bars. The highest and lowest rates during the week in London were 32.1/8d. and 32d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 72/5 and Rs. 72/1 for ready and the 9th August settlement and Rs. 72/3 and Rs. 72/- for 7th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £17,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £149,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 939 bars and Rs. 491,569 in coin. The week's shipment is expected to be £10,000.

London reports state that the problem of silver trade in Mexico, which, despite revolutions, closed ports, and the like has during the period from 1914 to 1924, increased its sales of silver from 26 million ounces to 90 million ounces yearly. Australia, the United States, and Canada show steady decline, but South America is slowly increasing output.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under report. Prices of cotton mill shares have been fairly steady with the usual inter-bazaar trading. The following are fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 800-810-806/4; Century Rs. 345-347/8-340.345; Central India Rs. 455-458/12-453/12.455; Crescent Rs. 210xd.-211/4xd. 205xd; Fazulbhoy Rs. 8078xd.-81/8-12xd.-802/8xd.-812/8xd.; New Great Rs. 315-302/8; Pearls Rs. 460xd.461/4xd.-445xd; Simplex Rs. 120-108/2.112/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 456/4-460.450.

It is reported that some members of the Committee of the Stock Exchange were invited by Government to give an explanation of the recent crisis in the market and there is a general belief that during the winter session of the council Government will bring up a bill with a view to granting a charter to the Stock Exchang revising the present constitution and eliminate some of its obnoxious rules. It is to be sincerely hoped that the members of the Stock Exchange will lend their support to Government in such a measure in the interest of the market as well as of the public.

In the miscellaneous section conditions were generally dull with hardly any business passing. Tata Hydros have further dropped from 830 to 810xd. and Andhra valleys are quoted at Rs. 500. Tata Iron ord. are steady at Rs. 15/4 and Defds. at Rs. 56/4. Bombay Trams are steady at Rs. 95. cement shares are unchanged Bundis being quoted at Rs. 7, Katni Ord. at Rs. 27/8 and Defds. at Rs. 90. Railway shares are steady. Ahd. Prantij being quoted at Rs. 827/8, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 142, and Tapti Valley at Rs. 640.

Among bank shares Imperial Banks are quoted at Rs. 1,390xd and contributories at Rs. 365xd.. The price of Bank of India shares is unchanged at Rs. 73 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 23/4.

London papers report some interesting speeches on the Cotton Excise Duty and Imperial Preference. Some advocate the removal of the excise duty bargaining with a decrease in the import duty on British cotton piece goods and at the same time suggest doubling the present duty on cotton piece goods from other foreign countries. This suggestion is not likely to command itself to the general public as it would be against the interest of the consumer and India is a whole. The removal of the cotton excise duty ought to be treated on its own merits as a separate question by itself.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 28.

		Rs.	a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	69	8
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36..	87	0
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95	15
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	100	1
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	100	0
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103	5
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	105	12
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101	12
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102	9
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104	8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	104	14
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105	9
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	109	6
4 per cent.	Port Trust due 1974 ..	76	8
4 per cent.	Municipal due 1974 ..	76	0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust due 1974	76	0
6 per cent.	Port Trust due 1930 ..	100	4
6 per cent.	Municipal due 1929-49 ..	100	8

Tone of Market.—Steady

FUMIGATION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

SIMLA, July 24.

Owing to the serious ravages in America of the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil and the danger of its effecting an entry into India in imported American cotton, the Government of India announce that under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act 1914 the importation of American cotton would be allowed only after proper fumigation. It is proposed to allow imports only through the port of Bombay for the present, and as cotton will be fumigated in barges before landing. As it will be impossible to do it satisfactorily during the monsoon period importation is limited to the fair season between the first of November and the 31st of May. The necessary equipment and staff for fumigation will be provided by Government, and the charge for fumigation made to importers which including the extra handling charges is estimated at not more than three rupees per sale.—A.P.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ARMY DETAILS WIN.

Y. M. C. A. SHOW GOOD FORM.

Although the Y.M.C.A. had to acknowledge defeat by 4 goals at the hands of the Army Details in a first division fixture decided on Monday evening, they put up a good show and did not deserve to lose by such a large margin. In the first half they had the best of the exchanges and should have led by two goals instead of being two done. Mc Carthy made all the difference in the forward line which worked well throughout. The Details fully deserved to win as they were always on the ball. Next to the Colaba United they are perhaps the nippiest footballers in local circles. Tuck and Taylor were always good, while the happy little Court was perhaps a shade better. Thompson, though slow, always did the right thing, which is all that counts.

The Details opened their account through Holden who scored the first goal, Thompson increasing this before half time. A heavy shower of rain altered conditions in the second half, the ball becoming exceedingly greasy. The Young Men made the mistake of indulging in too much dribbling and short passing, when frequent shots at the opposing goalie would have been more effective. Pitt, who was the best forward, soon realised this and was unfortunate to miss with some good long ones. Moorhouse, the winger, also had bad luck in failing to score, the ball bouncing along the crossbar. However, the Details were not idle and every sally of theirs proved dangerous. James raced Court and Thompson for the ball, but Court got to it first and gave Brierley no chance from close range. Macaulay fumbled at the other end but Pitt earned a cheer by lifting the ball right over the bar. The Details swept down again and Thompson was smart enough to score when the ball slipped out of Brierley's hands. There was no further score and the Young Men had to retire losers. Although the score-board might have led one to think otherwise, the game was by no means one-sided; indeed it was one of the best displays given by the Young Men, and their Secretary would be wise in giving the same team a further chance.

Army Details:—Macaulay; MacMurchie and Calvert; Brooks, Hardy and Snow; Tuck, Taylor, Thompson, Court and Holden.

Y.M.C.A.:—Brierley; McKillop and Laughland; James, Scopes and Chisholm; Moorhouse, Pitt, Irvine, Mc Carthy and Hayes-Hoare.

Referee, Sjt. Lowe.

"BATTLING" SIKI.

FOUND STABBED IN NEW YORK STREET.

LONDON, July 26.

New York.—The Senegalese pugilist "battling" Siki was found unconscious, stabbed in the neck, in a street in "Hell's Kitchen" quarter and taken to hospital. Siki's condition is stated to be serious.—Reuter.

GRAND PRIX MOTOR RACE.

LONDON, July 26.

Paris.—The Grand Prix motor race has been won by Benoist (France) on a Delage, his time being 8hrs. 57m. 41 1/5s. Wagner (France) also on a Delage was second and Masetti (Britain) on a Sunbeam third.—Reuter.

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MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

PROPOSAL UNDER CONSIDERATION

MR. NARIMAN AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. In two hours the President hurried up with the July agenda and disposed of nearly sixty items thus making a record of finishing each item in two minutes. In the interval of the proceedings at about 4-35 p.m. Mr. J. M. Mehta moved a proposition to adjourn the House every Monday at 4-30 p.m. in the month of Shravan to enable the Hindu Corporators to break their fasts, but it was negatived and he left the House as the President did not allow him to address as a mover of the proposition.

There were some interesting questions on the table on Monday, one being on a letter from the Secretary to the Government, Development Department in regard to the allegations made by Mr. K. F. Nariman against some officers of the department. As the correspondence was not complete in that it lacked the final reply of Mr. Nariman to the Government, the latter were requested to send the full and complete correspondence also embodying Mr. Nariman's final reply. Another interesting item which invoked a lively discussion was a proposition of Mr. B. T. Desai to publish and circulate freely in booklet forms affairs of the Municipality with a view to educate the public. The Commissioner having assured the House that he was preparing a report to that end, the proposition was negatived.

MR. MACDONALD DEFENDS HIMSELF.

LABOUR PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 27.

A Conference of the representatives of the Labour parties of Britain, the Dominions and India opened this morning, at the Empire Parliamentary rooms in the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald, presiding, claimed that the Labour Party was the first party to recognise that Empire development was so important as to require study on the spot. He described the Dominions' preference policy as building a high wall against the foreigner and a lower wall against Britain, but the latter was never so low as to prevent the Dominions from establishing complete industry. Britain did not object to that but must regard preference as the indication of the Dominions' goodwill. He suggested a scheme by which committees under Government control should make wholesale purchases of goods produced under fine labour conditions to enable the countries to benefit as communities and not as capitalistic sections.

BRITAIN NOT POLICEMAN.

Referring to the foreign affairs, Mr. MacDonald declared that the Dominions were consulted at every stage of the negotiations on the Protocol which the present Government had rejected apparently, for no other reason than because it was advocated by the Labour Party. The Dominions came to the conclusion that the Protocol was the best that could be done and decided to sign it. Mr. MacDonald considered the idea that Britain should be the policeman of the world was a profound mistake. Sooner Britain returned to limited responsibility and trusted to self-development of the peoples the better.

While he was referring to the Protocol, turning to the Indians present, Mr. MacDonald apologised for not repeating the word "India" whenever he referred to the Dominions. He added "when I say the Dominions I always include India."

Mr. Saklatvala interjected: "You should have given effect to it when you were in power."

Mr. MacDonald retorted: "Oh, I did."—Reuter's Special.

STEWARDS CUP.

PROBABLES AND BETTING.

LONDON, July 27.

Following are the probables for the Stewards Cup with Jockeys:

Tompinch (Archibald), Beresford (H. Beasley), Compiler (Kirby), Sunstone (Thwaites), Purple Shade (Elliott), Perhaps So (Childs), Jarvie (Carslake), Phalaros (Weston), Stanhope (Wragg), Priory Park (Donoghue), Dalmagarry (Winter) Diacquenod (Blank), Silent Guard (G. Richards), Capture Him (Blank), Arausio or Field Argent (R. Jones), Thistledud (Smirke), Burgos (Mclachlan Junior), Brighter London (Howard) Defiance (Perryman), Assam (Sirett), Fitzroy (Walsh), Mademoisellem (Lynch), Setfast (H. Leach) Sir Kenneth (Collins), Princeps (A. Burns), Happy Climax (Marshall).

BETTING.

Following is Stewards Cup betting:

10 to 1 against Dalmagarry and Compiler (taken and offered). 100 to 9 against Field Argent (offered). 100 to 8 against Priory Park (taken and offered) and Purple Shade (offered). 13 to 1 against Jarvie and Fitzroy 100 to 7 against Brighter London and Sun Stone, 20 to 1 against Assam and Happy Climax (taken and offered), and Phalaros, Silent Guard, and Stanhope (offered)). 22 to 1 against Perhaps So, 25 to 1 against Sir Kenneth (taken and offered). 25 to 1 against Tompinch and Capture Him (offered) 28 to 1 against Defiance and Mademoisellem (taken and offered) 33 to 1 against Burgos, Diacquened, Setfast, and Thistledud (offered). 50 to 1 against Princeps (taken and offered) and Arausio and Beresford (offered).—Reuter's Special.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great appreciation the article by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M. L. C., in yesterday's issue of your valuable paper. As one of a series of illustrations supporting Mr. Bhopatkar's objection that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is an autocrat against whom there is no help whatever, I shall briefly cite an instance of abuse of power on the part of the Registrar in the case of the Kanara Gowd Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Andheri. I hope that after reading this, the Hon. Members of the Legislative Council will take early action on the matter and you will also raise your powerful voice to do justice to the unhappy members of this Society who under the Act cannot seek the protection of a court of justice but are entirely at the sweet mercy of the Registrar.

In the Manual for Co-operative Societies prepared by Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S, a former Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and published by Government, Mr. Ewbank says in the chapter on Co-operative Housing Societies that "the houses built by the Society are owned jointly by all the Members, not individually by any of them. Although a member is part owner of the house in which he lives, *he is not tied down to remain in it.*"

Again Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I. C. S., another Registrar of Co-operative Societies, prepared a set of Model Bylaws for Co-operative Housing Societies in the introduction to which he says that he prepared them "after long and careful consideration" "with an expert Solicitor of England" with a view to solve the great legal difficulties experienced in Co-operative Housing Societies. Mr. Rothfeld while forwarding these Model Bylaws to all Co-operative Housing Societies said that *co-partnership tenants in the view of the law are technically tenants at will.*"

This view of the law has been accepted by all Housing Societies in Bombay who accept one or two months' notice to vacate given by their tenants who are then free to go anywhere. Such a position is also justified by common sense because tenants can neither sell nor sublet their tenements, but the Societies can increase the rents any day by any amount. Our Society also accepted this same view at the time of starting the Society and induced members of the community to join by sweet promises of cheap rents and that they can vacate their tenements at pleasure just like ordinary tenants by giving one or two months' notice.

I hold with me the following document signed by five most honourable, influential and educated members of our Society:—

"We, the undersigned members of the Kanara Gaud Saraswat Co-operative Society Ltd., hereby solemnly declare that at the time of our joining the Society we were plainly given to understand that we could like ordinary tenants in Bombay vacate our tenements when we pleased and the attention of some of us was specially drawn to the fact that this was one of the chief advantages of the co-partnership system on which model our society is based."

I may here mention that of the five gentlemen who signed this document three are officers of Government, one being a Gazetted officer and another a M. A. LL. B.

The Society's affairs were sadly mismanaged by the Managing Committee. The Society's moneys, most of which is by the way public money lent by Government, was wasted on extravagant and unproductive objects. Many tenants then found it difficult to bear the burden of high rents and wanted to go away. To prevent them the Managing Committee passed a rule, *prima facie* illegal and tyrannical, viz., that tenants will not be allowed to vacate their tenements even if they give six months' notice. As a result of this nearly 20 tenants who gave notice have been compelled to remain in the Society and have suffered loss running into hundreds of rupees. Some tenants begged that they should be allowed to go away by even forfeiting the amount paid by them for shares which is Rs. 500, or Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000. But the Managing Committee refused because the amount which they require as penalty is rent for 50 years which comes to about Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 ultimately.

There is a worse climax to the rule. The Managing Committee did not want that they should themselves be liable to this rule. They therefore framed a clause giving power to themselves of allowing a tenant to go or not at their sweet discretion under certain circumstances.

Against this incredible oppression and illegalities, one tenant appealed to the Registrar as a test case, specifically pointing out the solemn pledges made by his two predecessors in office. Also in a conference of all Co-operative Housing Societies in Bombay a resolution was *unanimously* passed that at least six months notice to vacate given by tenants must be accepted by the Societies. Yet the Registrar refused to accept and enforce the solemn pledges of his two able and distinguished predecessors Messrs. Ewbank and Rothfeld as well as of public opinion.

A tenant of our Society applied to the Registrar for arbitration *over an year ago* and the Registrar appointed his own subordinate, Assistant Registrar, Bombay, as Arbitrator but still no decision has yet been given.

So the position in the Society now is that out of about 50 tenants nearly 20 have given notice, nearly a dozen more are awaiting the result of the test case to give notice and all these poor people are compelled to remain in their tenements like prisoners and slaves.

Meanwhile in the case of those whose notice expired several months back and even last year the Managing Committee claims that they must pay rent up to the present day and have moved the Registrar to appoint an arbitrator to recover this alleged rent. To this the Registrar readily agreed and has now appointed an arbitrator who has already issued summons on the poor people to attend before him on the 26th instant.

A worse tyranny has yet to be stated. One of these defendants begged the Registrar that as the question of payment of rent and the question of right to give notice referred for arbitration are quite interdependent, the non-official arbitrator who has been appointed to recover the alleged rent should also be authorised to consider the question of right of notice also.

But even this petty and most reasonable request has been refused by the Registrar who is determined that the question of notice should be decided by his own subordinate, and the non-official should merely consider the question of how to recover the rents alleged by the Managing Committee to be due without having power to consider whether the rents are due at all.

It can easily be guessed what the decision of the Assistant Registrar will be. The Registrar has already given repeated proofs of his mind that notices should not be accepted. And human nature being what it is, it is hopeless to expect that a subordinate officer will do justice which it is quite evident will displease his boss. Besides the Assistant Registrar is not a lawyer, not even a LL. B., and the Registrar wants him to decide a legal point of such importance.

I leave it to the public to judge whether there is any tyranny to beat this and whether in the new Act it is safe to the public as wisely feared by Mr. Bhopatkar to give autocratic powers to the Registrar. The public should also remember that the facts mentioned above are only samples which do not exhaust the list and that each Housing Society has a list of its own.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-CO-OPERATOR.

DEPRESSION IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTIES URGED

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau:—

To

The Secretary,

The Indian Merchants' Chamber,

Sir.—I will be obliged if you will please arrange to have the following item put on the supplementary agenda of the next meeting of the Committee which comes off to-morrow. If that is not possible then on the agenda of the meeting after that.

The motion to read:—

"In view of the severe depression now prevailing in the Cotton spinning and weaving industry due largely to unfair and unrestricted competition of foreign goods made either by sweated labour or advantaged by favourable exchange, this Chamber instructs its representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly to put forward a resolution recommending the Governor-General-in-Council (a) to adopt forthwith measures necessary for changing the fiscal policy of the country so as to increase the import duties on all goods now unfairly and unequally competing with Indian goods and (b) to demand in the stores purchases of Government of India for army cloth and railway uniforms etc., that only Indian made goods should be purchased as required and preference be given in the purchase of such goods to the extent of unfair advantage known to be enjoyed by the foreign competitors."

Commending this to your attention and action.—Yours, faithfully.

(Sd.) LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The share market opened to-day stronger after the week end and though there was a minimum of business transacted in the higher priced stocks rates generally were well maintained. Coals and teas and miscellaneous sections were a dull market in the absence of demand. Government securities were steady with little doing.

Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities 5 per cent loan 1945/55, 100/4.

Banks Imperial Bank fully paid 1395 ex div.

Jutes: Alliance 635 s. 1. Anglo I ndia

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

+11

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated:

Monday's closing rate.	+11
Liverpool opening	+22

444/8 Auckland pref. 109, Belvedere 522 s. i. Budge 457/8 s. i. Clive 43/6, Dalhousie 418 s. i. Empire 56/8, Fort Gloster 960, Howrah 43/8, do 7 per cent pref. 107, Hukumchand pref. 76, Kanknarrah 504, Kinnison 1000 s. i. Bellance 65, Standard 445, Soorah pref: 105, Union pref. 113, Waverley pref. 119, Coals: Bengal Giridih 7/12, Bhalgore 9/6, Burrakur Drdy: 24/10 s. i. Patmohna Re. 1., Satpukuria and Assansol 3/6, Sendra 14/12, Standard 49/12.

Miscellaneous; Lever Brothers Pre: 9/12, Midnapore Zemindary 121 S. I. Tea Co, Roopacheer 18, Rutem 18/4, Tengpani 19/12.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling six and three thirty seconds and demand one shilling six and one eighth pence.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF CHEQUE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

After a hearing lasting for full 3 days, the trial concluded on Monday at the criminal sessions of the High Court, of the case against Dinubhai Chandulal Mehta, a Gujarati Hindu, aged 35, who was charged with criminal misappropriation forgery and cheating in respect of a cheque for Rs. 1,68,000 on the Bank of India in the name of the Maharao of Cutch.

The whole of the day was occupied with counsel's addresses and the judge's summing up to the Jury. His Lordship who began at 4-15 p.m. took more than two and a half hours. The jury after deliberating for about 45 minutes unanimously declared the accused "not guilty" on all the charges. The verdict was received with cheers by the friends and sympathisers of the accused; while the latter, who was allowed to sit near his counsel during the trial but had gone into the dock when the jury retired, burst into tears and after coming out of the dock bowed down in gratefulness to his counsel, Mr. Jinnah. The court then dispersed at 7-45 p.m. amidst scenes of unusual enthusiasm and excitement.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad addressing the jury on behalf of the prosecution said that the complainant had given his evidence in an honest and straighforward manner, and had deposed that the cheque book remained with the accused all the time till it was handed to him on the eve of his departure for Europe. There was thus none who could have tampered with it except the accused, who was in financial difficulties and apprehended that his properties might be attached by his creditors. Moreover, not a word was put to the complainant in his cross-examination by the defence counsel to elicit the fact that he had given the money to the accused on the eve of his departure to Europe, as alleged by the latter. Counsel ridiculed the defence suggestion that the cheque was genuine and signed by complainant himself who, added counsel, would in that case be said to have hatched a double plot of robbing His Highness of Rs. 1,68,000 and implicating an innocent person who was also his near relation. Counsel further emphasised that the evidence of Prof. Shah, the handwriting expert, was conclusive. On this point, he asked the jury to discount the evidence of Mr. Sparshott, Assistant Accountant of the Bank, who had deposed that the signature appeared to be genuine, because it was in the interest of the Bank to say so.

Sir Chimanlal then commented upon the statement of the accused which he characterised as a purely manufactured defence.

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jinnah then addressed the jury on behalf of the accused. Counsel drew attention to the letter's written by the complainant from Marseilles and Paris enquiring about the financial arrangements he has entrusted to the accused, which went to corroborate the story put forward by the defence. Further, the accused had clearly accounted for the money found from him. As regards the signature, Mr. Jinnah drew attention to the statement he had elicited from Prof. Shah the expert who had admitted that it was a "very very good invitation", which, counsel contended, supported the defence theory that it was genuine. On other points, Mr. Jinnah asked the jury not to place much reliance on Prof. Shah's evidence, and submitted that the evidence of Mr. Sparshott, the Bank officer was more trustworthy as being that of an experienced man of business. Mr. Jinnah submitted that the cheque was signed by the complainant himself who had falsely charged the accused to save himself. Even if then it was a forgery, there was no evidence to prove that it was the accused who had done it.

Concluding Mr. Jinnah pointed out that in a criminal case the jury must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt regarding the guilt of the accused, before condemning him.

If they had any such doubt, counsel asked them to give the benefit of it to the accused.

VERDICT IN FAVOUR OF ACCUSED.

After a lengthy summing up by the judge, the jury retired and returned the verdict as above.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSN. MEETING.

REDUCTION OF WAGES BY 11¼ P.C.

The meeting of the Millowners' Association convened to consider the question of reduction of wages of the textile operatives of Bombay was held on Monday at 2.30 p.m. The president of the Association, Mr. N. N. Wadia, after consulting the members decided not to allow the press representatives to attend the meeting.

It was stated that a report of the proceedings of the meeting would be sent to the Press in the form of a communique.

It was decided at the meeting of the Mill-owners' Association that the wages of the mill operatives should be reduced by 11¼ per cent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, July 30th.

Concert in aid of Youth Week Celebrations. Excelsior Theatre. Mr. J. B. Petit presiding, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, August 1.

Banks closed: Ashura (Muharram).

The s. s. China with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Argun Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2.0 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—From the first proximo rates increased for France, Algeria and Tunis by one anna per word for ordinary and British Government messages and half anna for deferred messages.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. s.s. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 17th instant, left Aden on the afternoon of the 26th idem.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 16th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on 26th instant. In ordinary course she could arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 31st instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 23rd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 25th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from Bombay of 11th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 25th instant Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday Afternoon The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday Morning.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 26th July 1925 to 6 a.m. of 27th idem.

Disease Cholera attack 1 death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 75; Total Mortality this day last year 87.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth Week Celebration Committee, the Rev. Father J. Duhr will address those interested in the Youth Movement to-day (Tuesday) at 1.15 p.m. (S.T.) at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

LECTURE ON "GOETHE".—Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, Dr. Parker, Ph. D., will deliver a Public Lecture on "Goethe", today (Tuesday) at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

SEASON TICKET FOUND.—A second class season ticket bearing the name of Mr. R. Kerr, has been left at this office by a gentlemen who found it in train on the 25th instant. The owner can have the ticket by calling at this office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any week day.

PHADKE'S EXHIBITION AT WEMBLEY.—Information has been received from London that Mr. Phadke's War Works Exhibition is being appreciated by the visitors at Wembley. Among the distinguished visitors to Exhibition were Her Majesty Queen Mary, their Royal Highness the Duke and Dutches of York, Lord and Lady Reading Lord Birkenhead and the High Commissioner of India.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The twelfth meeting of the Supervising Board of the above Institute will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Central Hall of the Institute, Delisle Road, Bombay, when the monthly statements of the Co-operative Store and the Co-operative Credit Societies will be read and other proposals pertaining to the various activities of the Institute will be considered.

A DARING ROBBERY.

USE OF A TAXI CAR.

Sub-Inspector Salerkar put up Rajaram Thatea, Alli Mahomed Kassam, Sheik Ahmed Sheik Manoo, Majid Ahmed Syakal and Nanji Narayan before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate and applied for remand.

The accused were arrested in connection with the daring highway robbery committed in the Bazar Gate Street, Fort on Sunday night. It appears that on Sunday at about 9-30 p.m. Jamshedji Sorabji Umrigar, a owner of a liquor shop in Bazar Gate Street, locked up his shop and started for his home in Modykhan with a purse containing about Rs. 2,000. As he was going along, a taxi car came out of a lane and suddenly stopped. Four men alighted from the car and threw some chilli powder in Jamshedji's eyes, overpowered him and took to their heels with the purse. An alarm was raised and a crowd collected on the spot but the assaillants had made themselves scarce for a time. The police came on the scene and managed to arrest the first three accused. The taxi car and the cleaner were also traced. As the property is not yet recovered and as some accomplices of the accused were yet to be traced, Mr. Salerkar applied for remands which was granted.

MUMTAZ BEGUM STILL IN NURSING HOME.

We understand that the police authorities have issued a gun license to Mohmedali, step-father of Mumtaz Begum for self-protection. Mumtaz Begum will return in a day or two to her residence, at Girgaon from the Nursing Home at Napean Sea Road where she was removed after her confinement.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1925.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION

There is a family likeness between the declaration of Lord Birkenhead that the reforms must be worked in a spirit of co-operation before the door can be opened for another instalment and the definite announcement by Sir Basil Blackett that in the constitution of the Currency Commission, the representation of Indian interests would be adequate and satisfactory and it was no use asking for an Indian Chairman or an Indian majority. The meaning of both these statements is clear. "We know what is good for you. We shall give it to you when we like and as we like. In the meanwhile your part is to thank us for what we have given you, to accept it without sulking and to give us your unstinted co-operation." The hollowness of this logic in the political field has been exposed by a thousand voices of condemnation from every community. In the field of finance there is, unfortunately, a dearth of men who understand the issues. It is regrettable that even a few men who understand the very great interests involved, are for one reason or another browbeaten into accepting the official position. Is it illustrative of this phenomenon that a lull has occurred in the agitation which the Indian Merchants' Chamber was carrying on about the question of exchange? The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna's remarks before the Chamber last Saturday were brief. Are we to understand that something has happened suddenly to make things which were right a few months ago, wrong or less urgent? Is it a fact that the hidden official hand has cajoled or bullied certain individuals into docility and once again the interests of this country are being sacrificed to the exigency of petty considerations? If what the Government consider adequate and satisfactory is judged in the light of the experience of previous financial committees and commissions, then it will mean the appointment of one or two Indian members. The talk about Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas being asked to preside has been disposed of by himself. But we should be surprised if Sir Basil Blackett could see the shade of a shadow of a particle of financial capacity in any Indian. The location of all previous enquiries had been in the United Kingdom and a solitary Indian was sent there in 1918. The fact that what was considered a safe selection on the last occasion resulted in a Minority report, has galvanised officials into a search for accommodating individuals who will not sound a discordant note. Sir Basil Blackett is sure to find such pliant material in the same way as he found it for another committee, which he sponsored.

We have pointed out before that the interests of the agricultural population are vitally bound up with the question of exchange. The more important payments, which the agriculturist has to make, are for land revenue and for interest to the village Shylock. Both these payments are in rupees and the mishandling of currency policy, by which a smaller number of rupees are placed in his hands, is an act of direct deprivation for which the Government are responsible. Whether Lord Birkenhead understands this, and has, therefore, as an anti-climax preached the superior merit of agriculture in Indian economy, or whether he has been misled on this simple issue we do not know. What we do know is that the demand for sound currency, even if voiced from a few quarters, has the support of the whole country. The entire population must not be cheated in respect of the coins, which they are handling every day. Industry and trade must not be hit when they can least bear the loss and the black spectre of unemployment should not be allowed to raise its head until it darkens the very life of the community. Grave issues affecting large sections of the population are, therefore, involved in the proposed currency enquiry and the jockeying of incompetent Indians on this Commission will not do. It would be intolerable if the Commission were constituted in London and an expensive holiday were given to two or three individuals from India. The interests, that ought to find a voice on the Commission, are not the interests which should have even a remote affinity either with the English manufacturing interests, or shipping interests, or banking interests. The old gang has been exploiting India and a policy of managed currency giving a high exchange and monetary stringency in India may be extremely suitable to it, but is neither beneficial to the interests of the Indian people nor acceptable to them. Fiscal autonomy,—a phrase that has been ridiculously over done in this country,—involves at least an elementary rule that, right or wrong, questions affecting tariffs and finance must be considered in India by Indians. The political declarations as to what Britain wants to do in India in future have no meaning unaccompanied by the simple discharge of the obligations of fiscal autonomy or legislative direction. If the Legislative Assembly, to which Lord Birkenhead made a marked reference in his political orations, is India's parliament in the same sense that Bombay has got a parliament,—a meeting of jolly good fellows not one of them an Indian in office, enjoying a weekly debate in the precincts of the Town Hall,—then it is not surprising that the simple demand that the currency enquiry should take place could have been evaded for over a year, and the other part of the demand that such an enquiry should consist of a majority of Indians and an Indian chairman could have been met by the casual and final declaration by the Finance Member that neither of these two requirements could be fulfilled.

The interests of India and the honour of the Assembly demand that Indian interests alone should consider the fruits of currency mismanagement with a view to find a suitable system for the future. It is deplorable that not content with undermining the voice of the people in regard both to the time for appointment and the personnel of the Commission, the Finance Member is using the intervening period to consolidate the position at a rate of exchange, which is both artificial and harmful. That India should play second fiddle to London in all matters at all times is galling to the self-respect of the people and the fight for Swaraj amounts to nothing if it does not mean the overthrow at all events of the control from London of the financial and currency arrangements of this country. Reinforced by new directions from his recent tour in the United Kingdom, the Finance Member may and probably will move the steam roller, which will crush everything before if, but the Government of India should realise that he will do so at the risk of permanently destroying the confidence of the people in the *bona fides* of the Government on matters of finance. If expensive commissions for enquiry are only an instrument for whitewashing Government policy, why appoint them? If the views of the people are not to prevail at any time at any stage, why take the trouble of consulting it? If the Government are determined in the matter of currency to do what they like and to do what suits them after a review of forces emanating elsewhere than in India, why pretend that an impartial commission is going to sit? Is the Commission to be appointed to advise the Government, or to justify the action taken by the Government hitherto, which has cost this country very dear and which involves a continuous drain of a few crores of rupees every year? Fortunately this is not an issue involving party politics and communal strife, and we, therefore, trust every section in the Assembly will make its best effort to insist on a Commission with an Indian chairman and a personnel that will command the confidence of the country, or to see that no Commission is appointed or voted for.

A FALSE STEP.

The interview of Mr. B. J. Padshah on the mill crisis which we publish today, will be welcomed as a luminous contribution to a subject requiring the instant attention of the public. We understand that the Millowners' Association have accepted the suggestion of their Committee that they should order the penalisation of Labour for the rescue of the industry. Since it is an indigenous industry the millowners have every temptation to trade upon its national repute and summon the support of the public for its safety. Mr. Padshah is emphatic that the most solid contribution to the problem has been furnished by Labour. While the public were sure of it, they wanted the imprimatur of a great name to establish the worth of disinterested opinion, and Mr. Padshah has in his judicial analysis exonerated Labour of the imputation of ignorance and avarice. The interview does not show any sentimental exuberance over the impotence and destitution of workers. Mr. Padshah for the moment assumes that the pre-War standard of living was adequate. It is a big assumption which we have always, and with much cogency, challenged. But even on the basis of that belief, there is no point in the selfish and alarmist proposal that Labour should suffer for the safety of the industry. Brain-workers, according to Mr. Padshah, are seldom good spokesmen for manual workers and in the counter-representation of Labour there has been no evidence of academic reasoning; in fact Labour has taken the crisis with more credulous seriousness than the millowners who see the only remedy to the problem, namely, the acquisition of four lakhs per month out of the sweated proceeds of the worker. The "Indian Daily Mail", the accredited organ of capitalists, talks in mighty derision about the industry that "feeds" Labour, but the feeding is not all on one side. The modest proposal of the workers reminds one of the loyal self-effacement with which the Indian sepoys pleaded at the siege of Arcot that they would rather subsist on rice-water than see the officers suffer the pangs of hunger. The mill-owners take a still more indulgent view of the needs and claims of their alimentary canal when they discard the proposal of short time to reduce the congestion of stocks and insist on the privations of Labour without summing up the tale of their own sacrifice.

We leave the public to judge of the false scare followed by the mill-owners when the problem of excess-production can be solved by reduced output. We do not want to rub it in. Mr. Padshah shows that the load of eight crores is only double the normal tying-up of godown capital. He might have added that in the last fortnight there had been quicker clearances. If the reduction in price by thirty pies since January has not exhausted the stocks, are we to believe that the sacrifice of Rs. 4 lakhs by workers distributed over sixty mills, is going to produce a miracle? If surplus stocks and weak prices are the problem, the solution lies in short production. The workers have recommended that course at great cost to themselves against the ill-humour of capitalists who would not even pledge themselves to restoration after the crisis. Not less interesting than the exposure of the ruse of reduced wages, is Mr. Padshah's indictment of the slow-witted efficiency of the mill-owners. They have done two things in their existence; the first rightly to condemn the excise duty and the second wrongly to calculate ways and means of reducing wages. The drift cannot be allowed in the shelter of national self-esteem. Though Mr. Padshah is a keen observer of industrial progress he confesses himself to be in the dark about the contributions of sacrifice which the mill-owners have made for the security of their industry. There are facts still to be elicited and brought to the light of day, and the millowners have abused the acquiescent tolerance of the public by their vicious resort to wage-cutting at the first gust of panic. The third-generation echo of incompetence in the share-bazaar that all things are matters of domestic privacy, are returned by the scions of our industrial pioneers who claim the right of regal decrees. The facts are obscure even to a trained critic like Mr. Padshah who shrewdly suspects that the obscurity is not casual or unpremeditated. He suggests a Committee, friendly to the industry, to examine the facts and say whether the workers have not shown more concern for the welfare of the industry than the bullying masters they have to obey.

Notes of the Day

No Offence Really.

Though the dog-simile is profoundly annoying to Sir Maurice Hayward, we hope he will not take it amiss or raise a discussion if we compliment him as the stern watch-dog of Council prestige. If he is offended he should remember the playful saying of a fellow-European of greater wisdom, Pascal, that the more he knew of men, the more he thought of dogs; which, of course, is more pardonable than Mr. Nariman being called a viper. We are afraid the Home Member made too much of the dog-affair, especially because he knows himself a generous soul. Our grievance is that after our assurance that we had no desire to offend the dignity of the Indian members, which we repeat for his peace of mind, he insisted that we kicked in contrition. If Sir Maurice Hayward had to deal with a community like ours in Parliament he would have observed the courtesy of sporting silence, but in Poona he had a susceptible backing to please. Again we apologise to them. A Civilian so delicate in temperament as to resent even the distant savour of offence, is a good shepherd-dog to his flock; but didn't he make too much of it when, in solitary and remorseless vigour, he proposed condign punishment to the "Chronicle"? The Council proved wiser and better-humoured than its leader, but Sir Maurice has a remarkable dislike of the "Chronicle", and an uncommon keenness to show what a solid refuge he is for the sensitive folk who follow his lead. What looks like horrid impiety on the part of the "Chronicle" will sink into a commonplace if kindly spirits like Sir Maurice go battling for honour on trivial provocation and exploit occasional solecisms exaggerated into enormities. The sixty-four gentlemen who opposed Mr. Nariman's amendment must have been peculiarly susceptible to Sir Maurice's deed of gallant vindication, because every offender prefers to appear that he is more sinned against than sinning. It is some credit to the Council that there was only one member equal to the idea, of drastic reprisals. Sir Maurice is free to put us in the canine category and proclaim "I am Sir Oracle, let no dog bark."

A Revivalist.

William Jennings Bryan, the great American orator who failed to win the Presidency of the United States more than once died just after the success of his cause in the Tennessee trial and on the eve of his new campaign against the teaching of Darwinism. That fact is characteristic of the man whose outlook was strongly coloured by Puritanism and who was less a politician than a religious revivalist and preacher. Indeed, his appearance was said to be very suggestive of the Methodist divine while his speech was full of Biblical imagery and phraseology. The Tennessee affair showed the crudity of that religious fervour but on many occasions it made his political thinking draw its inspiration from moral ideas. "The wages of sin is death, to the nation," he once declared. "Imperialism attacks the most vital Christian principle—namely, the propagation of good by example. It has sought (in the Philippines, for example) to propagate good by force. It has been a philanthrophy and five per cent. It can't be done." He visited India and wrote a book on it which being hardly flattering to the bureaucracy was proscribed. But Bryan was known all the world over because of his powerful oratory. His whirlwind presidential campaigns were extraordinary. In 1896, in four months' electioneering he travelled 18,000 miles and delivered 2100 speeches to an estimated total of eight million people. In 1908, he often spoke thirty-five times a day and once forty-one times. As mere physical feats these achievements were remarkable and they made his failures in elections more glorious than his opponents' success.

As You Were.

It is several months since the Mosul Boundary Commission finished its work. The publication of its report has been postponed from time to time evidently to enable the British Government, which is vitally interested in Mosul oil, to arrive at some satisfactory arrangement with Turkey whose claim to the Mosul Vilayet is indefeasible from every point of view. Considering the composition of the Commission it was hardly expected that its decision would be determined purely by considerations of the merit of the issue. The Commission, we are not surprised to find, has, rather than displease Britain and her Allies by doing the right and just thing, shirked a decision and left the task of defining the boundary to the Council of the League of Nations. The Council of the League of Nations is dominated by Britain and her powerful friends and what its decision will be is a foregone conclusion—unless, in the meanwhile, British diplomacy succeeds in inducing Turkey to abate her just demand and accept a compromise.

Tenants Betrayed.

After the signal proof of their loyalty to the elementary principles of local self-government which they gave last week by rejecting Mr. Nariman's amendment to vest in the Bombay Municipal Corporation the power of appointing the Commissioner, the majority of the Bombay Council have betrayed the cause of tenants in Bombay and Karachi. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's Bill mocks the hardships of the tenants by restricting the relief to only a section of them. Mr. Nariman by his amendment sought to extend the relief to tenants paying Rs. 150 in Bombay and Rs. 75 in Karachi. Even this modest demand was rejected. But considering the composition of the majority of the Council this callous disregard for the suffering of the middle class tenants is not surprising.

Towards Reform.

What is unhappily called an "anti-Mohurrum" movement has been started in Malabar and so phenomenal has been the success of this movement that in North Malabar the Moplahs have decided not to take part in the usual observances this year. The observance of Mohurrum has been attended in other parts of India as well as in Malabar with practices that are unknown to other Muslim countries and that every true Muslim regards with shame and disgust. These practices are not merely inconsistent with the teachings of Islam and a mockery of the martyrdom of Imam Husain but they are also a source of friction between Hindus and Muslims and between different sections of Muslims themselves. It is a happy sign of the times that the impulse for reform has proceeded from Malabar and we trust the example set by Malabar will be followed by other parts of Muslim India which consider themselves more enlightened. It is hardly a credit to the followers of Islam in India that the annual commemoration of the noblest act of martyrdom in Islamic history should be the occasion for the letting loose of communal fanaticism. In this connection, we trust the attempts that has been made by a certain Urdu newspaper in Bombay to create ill-feeling between Shiahs and Sunnis will be denounced by the leaders of the Muslim community as a whole.

Compulsory Widowhood.

The observance of the sixty-ninth anniversary of the passage of the Widow Remarriage Act is a useful reminder of the unhappy plight of Hindu widows owing to the cruel and stupid custom of compulsory widowhood. It is a violation of social justice and humanity that solemn ceremonies are supposed to be binding on the wife in some magic way while the husband is free to enter the nuptial chamber after returning from the cremation ground as many times as he likes and even to take additional consorts during the wife's lifetime. Either marriage is a sacrament or it is not: it cannot be irrevocably sacred for women and contractual and temporary for men. Those who have not the courage to acquiesce in this bare measure demanded by equality and reason sapiently argue that they are against widowers' marriages also! Apart from the fact that they are not willing to have a legal ban on such marriages, this counsel of perfection makes no provisions for girls who have been and are being widowed. The plain fact is that though marriage is an institution satisfying primary and vital human impulses, the remarriage of a woman is not regarded as ordinary and natural an occurrence as that of a man in Hindu society. Even if cases of infanticide and abduction did not make the reform imperative, it would be defensible purely on grounds of equity. As it is the social odium attaching to widow remarriage is a sign of social decadence since it entails grave breaches of morality and militatates against social stability. Or else, the orthodox should strive to re-introduce *sati* which at least promised a glorious death to the miserable women who have now to endure a life worse than death.

A Right Step.

The opening of a municipal free library and reading room for women at Girgaum is a welcome, if rather belated, recognition of its civic responsibility by the Corporation and the Schools Committee. Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir rightly emphasised the absence of a first-class library in India which is due, at bottom, to an inadequate realisation of the place of a library in any plan of popular education. The manner in which this important aspect of civic organisation has been neglected is evident from Mrs. Cowasjee's own observation, true no doubt, that the establishment of such institutions is not an obligatory duty of the Municipal Corporation. That contrasts unfavourably with conditions in European countries where the maintenance of a public library constitutes one of the functions of local authorities. In India, however, the establishment of a library is usually a happy accident born of philanthropic patronage of culture. The local Corporation has broken this tradition through its endowment and aid to the new library. The progress of women's education necessitates the provision of increasing facilities for reading books and magazines while the library may, as Mrs. Cowasjee hoped, grow into a civic centre of social service and cultural activities in the future.

SIND HINDU MARRIAGE BILL.

(BY D. B. ADVANI, M. L. C.)

It is one of the strange anomalies of our society that the ancient Hindu Law has not been so amended as to suit the changed conditions of the present times. Among the changes that are required to be made, those relating to the law of marriage are not the least important. The Hindu Law of Marriage places woman at a great disadvantage, and it would be in the interests of Hindu Society that she should be brought on a footing of equality with man without any further delay. Such an overhauling of the Hindu Law however, would have to be of an All-India character. But legislation pertaining to monogomous marriages on the part of male Hindus can easily be made provincial, more specially if Hindu Society in a particular province is in actual practice monagomous.

Whatever may have been the justification for the non-prohibition of polygamy under the Hindu Law, it must be admitted that under the circumstances as they now exist, the position of woman requires to be safeguarded by making monogamy legally compulsory for male Hindus. For it has been observed that, despite the fact that in actual practice many of the Hindu communities are monogamous, cases of second marriage on the part of husbands do occur, and although the panchayats of the communities concerned are against their taking place, they are unable to do anything to put a stop to them.

Such instances have occurred in Sind and they are on the increased. Recently also, some husbands have brought their second wives from Europe, and are living with them, while they have practically no social intercourse with their first wives. The position of such women is worse than that of widows and it is a scandal of present day society which requires to be urgently removed. The present difficulty arises from the fact that it is necessary on the part of the first wife, or the punchayat that takes up the matter, to prove that the custom of monogomy, definite enough to over-ride the law, exists in the particular community. The technical difficulties in a proceeding of that kind are obvious.

Bill of Enabling Character.

The bill introduced by me in the Bombay Legislative Council is of an enabling character. It provides for voluntary declaration on the part of the male Hindus of Sind, which will become binding after it is made. I had to be cautious in the matter, in view of the position which Government usually takes up in such matters. It took me nearly six months to obtain the Governor General's previous sanction to ask for leave to introduce the bill in Council. For a formal matter of this character too the opinions of the respective judges and officials in Sind had to be obtained in the first instance. And

(Continued on page 8.)

A FLAGRANT WRONG.

MR. PADSHAH DEFENDS WORKRES.

MILLOWNERS' POSITION UNTENABLE.

WILL THEY RECONSIDER?

"Aren't you too late?" asked Mr. B. J Padshah who was approached by our special representative yesterday for his candid views on the mill-crisis in Bombay and the decision of the mill-owners to cut the wages of the operatives.

"There is no finality in anything," replied the interviewer "what we want to know is the truth, we are not playing a hand in the game. Are the mill-owners justified in reducing the wages of workers?"

The question, said Mr. Padshah, should be considered from a wider standpoint, for it concerns many parties besides the mill-owners and the operatives. The cotton mill-industry is not worse off in India than in other parts of the world The mills in America and Lancashire are passing through difficult times. Nor is the cotton industry in India worse off than other industries struggling to live. Indian collieries are feeling the pinch of adversity, iron and steel are, if anything, in worse conditions. It is only a result, if a belated one, of the general impoverishment of the world Indian mills have probably been lucky that their trial of adversity has set in so late. The dispute concerns the producer of cotton and the operator of other industries in the country. We cannot regard it as a private dispute between workers and mill-owners.

CONSIDERATE REPRESENTATION.

Question: But the immediate pinch will be felt by workers. What have you to say about their counter-proposals?

Mr. Padshah: *Prima facie*, the workers cannot oppose the consideration of wage-reduction as wages have risen 2½ times during the last ten years while the price of mill-products has gone up only by 70 per cent. Assuming that in 1913 they were paid adequately—

Question: But can it be affirmed that their wages then were adequate?

Mr. Padshah: That's why I use the word "assume." Assuming that the wages of 1913, were adequate there is a margin for contraction as against the slower rise of prices in the period of wage-increase. Let us brush aside the grievance that the workers are poor and the owners rich, and consider the position. I would like it to be axiomatic that every other expedient should be used before the wages of workmen are touched, however high. Even this statement goes beyond the claims put forward by the leaders of labour.

Question: They have put their views with great restraint?

Mr. Padshah: I have read their representation most carefully. Brain-workers are seldom at their best when they picture the grievances of manual workers and I examined their case with every care to get at the truth. Their representation has been so considerate that I could not have put it better if I spoke on their behalf They do not object to wage-reduction as such. In offering short hours, they really propose a larger sacrifice. It seems to me—and I may add it seems to my colleagues who look after our mill-department that the leaders of "mill-hands" have shown greater insight than the Millowners' Committee have done.

Question: Greater insight?

Mr. Padshah: The insight consists in this. The millowners profess that they are uncomfortably over-stocked with Rs. 8 crores worth of goods. It is about three months production in hand. They always stock six weeks' production; so it is only double the usual proportion which is at the bottom of the congestion we hear so much about. Grant the case. The right expedient would be to reduce the stocks, to reduce output, to cut down the hours of production How will the stocks be reduced by cuts in wages if hours of active production are not curtailed? There is wisdom in the offer of short hours if congestion is the malady.

Question: How will the reduction of wages help?

TRICK OF THE TRADE.

Mr. Padshah: I don't want to say what I think, I shall give you the facts. The reduction of wages is said to amount to Rs. 6 lakhs per month. Upon the data I have I cannot work it out at more than Rs. 3,60,000 per month Let that pass. The present monthly loss to millowners is said to be Rs. 24 lakhs. I don't know again how the figure has been obtained There are mills making profits. I should be surprised if any mill under the jurisdiction of the individual members of the Associations' Committee is making any loss or working without a profit. The "Textile Mercury" says that about half the Bombay mills are making good profits. Therefore the alleged loss of Rs. 24 lakhs must be the difference between large profits and still larger losses. If we take as a working figure that half the number of mills are working at a loss, then the reduction of wages turned towards the losing sections of mills must be Rs. 2 lakhs per month: the other Rs. 2 lakhs will go to swell the profits of mills which are obviously prosperous! Will the Rs. 2 lakhs reduction, in the losing section avail to stop the loss which might in that section amount to some Rs. 50 lakhs? Meanwhile it is certain that the prosperous members of the Committee of the Millowners' Association are going to get an additional Rs. 8 lakhs drawn from the pockets of the workmen.

SHORT HOURS ONLY SOLUTION.

Question: But in organised action, this kind of thing happens?

Mr. Padshah: Oh it does; it's all in the trick of the trade, so to speak.

Question: Will not short hours mean higher overhead charges?

Mr. Padshah: That's the point. It is said that the losing section of mills will be able to reduce prices by annexing Rs. 2 lakhs. The reduction of stocks is hence supposed to follow the expedient. I wish the argument had been backed by figures in support. This much I can say. The prices have fallen since January to the extent of 30 pies per lb. of cloth and there is no sign of stocks diminishing. The estimated saving of costs by the wage-cut is less than 3 pies per lb How can the millowners, with no figures to support them, press the claim that a miracle of clearances will be performed by three pies when thirty pies failed to relieve the position?

Question: And the workmen's alternative?

Mr. Padshah: The alternative offered by workmen of the reduction of hours can reduce the stocks to the level required. They tell me that their monthly output is 50,000 bales of cotton in Bombay. They also tell me that stocks are now increasing at the rate of 15,000 bales per month or about 30 per cent. Reduction of hours to 8 per day would contract wages by 20 per cent. and diminish production by 10,000 bales per month; so that the rapid increase of stocks will be greatly arrested and prices might be firmer—which would lead dealers who cannot possibly wish to carry stocks in a falling market to take courage, buy more largely and further reduce stocks. Therefore my conclusion, as developed so far, is that while the wage-cut will not really help the losing section that needs help the Committee will be making a gratuitous present to themselves though need no gift. What the workmen propose is sensible to a degree. It follows precedent all over the world. When stocks increase men and employers agree to reduce output. As far as past experience can show anything, the proposal of workmen can give confidence to the industry and to the bankers who finance it. In the combination lies the best way of recovery. The millowners are exceedingly lucky to have the chance which few other industries possess. That they have not used the chance so far is obvious from the fact that they have lost in argument with Mr. Chadwick and will lose much of the confidence of the public through this cut in wages.

Question: Can you tell us something more about short hours and over-head charges?

Mr. Padshah: It is said that short time would increase the cost per lb by reducing the area over which over-head charges are to be spread. I have seen a figure given of the addition of 7 pies per lb of cloth. If all depends on what you include in fixed charges. Obviously depreciation and interest on working capital will not remain fixed with the reduction of working hours; obviously the agents' commission is no part of fixed charges; obviously also if the Block of a mill is built with borrowed money and not with share-capital, the interest on the loans is not a fixed charge in the same sense as in which over-head charges constitute a fixed charge It is a fixed charge to the finance of the mill which must be taken to have been financed badly but it is not a fixed charged with which workmen have to reckon. Taking the matter this way, I have reason to believe that the fixed charges of a good mill ought not to exceed 12 pies per lb. of cloth and therefore reduction to 8 hours per day can only add 3 pies per lb. in costs—which would be more than made up by the strength of prices caused by reduced stocks. If I may here say so, I shake my head over the decision of the Millowners not because their recommendation I consider to be wrong, but because I hold it be unconsidered. And this is the impression I get from reading their deliberations with Sir Basil Blackett Mr. Chadwick and the leaders of the mill-workers.

AN UNWORTHY SCARE.

Question: Is not the Japanese Competition the cause of much trouble?

Mr. Padshah: I regard it as an unworthy scare. The millowners have added 30 per cent to their spindles and 40 per cent to their looms since the end of the war. They were then making amazing profits beyond the dreams of avarice. They did not use their profits to anticipate the world-impoverishment coming before their eyes, thinking that prosperity was to endure for ever.

Question: The illusion was general at the time?

Mr. Padshah:—Still look at the facts. Since 1890 they have seen the Chinese market dwindle and dwindle until last year it was reduced to 18 per cent of what it was in the beginning of the century; in plain figures 36 million lbs was exported by us, and it compares with the 55 million lbs. of foreign imports, English, Japanese and others against which they vociferate. If the Japanese have cut them out of the Chinese market, so had India cut Lancashire out of the Chinese market at the

(Continued on next page.

MR. W. J. BRYAN DEAD

A GREAT AMERICAN

THRICE NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, July 26.

New York.—Mr William Jennings Bryan is dead.

Dayton (Tennessee).—Mr. W. J. Bryan was found dead in bed here at five yesterday afternoon. He had retired for a short rest after partaking of a hearty dinner.

Mr Bryan had after the conclusion of Mr. Scope's case, drawn attention to the fact that he was making preparations for printing a speech which he was not allowed to deliver at the trial. He appeared to be in the best of health.

It is stated he was ready to carry on a campaign throughout the country on behalf of fundamentalism.

The servants found the body. Death is ascribed to heart failure.—Reuter.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The late Mr. Bryan was born at Salem (Illinois, U. S. A.), on the 19th of March 1860. He graduated from Illinois College as valedictorian in 1881 and from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1883. He practised law at Jacksonville from 1883 to 1887, when he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska. There he soon became conspicuous both as a lawyer and as a politician attracting particular attention by his speeches during the presidential campaign of 1888 on behalf of candidates of the Democratic party. From 1891 to 1895 he represented the First Congressional District of Nebraska, normally Republican, in the National House of Representatives.

He was a hard and conscientious worker and became widely known for his ability in debate. Two of his speeches in particular attracted attention, one against the policy of protection (16th March 1892) and the other against the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman Act (16th August 1893); In the latter he advocated the unlimited coinage of silver, irrespective of international agreement at a ratio of 16 to 1. a policy with which his name was afterwards prominently associated. In a campaign largely restricted to the question of free-silver coinage he was defeated for

THE LATE MR. W. J. BRYAN.

re-election in 1894, and subsequently was also defeated as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate. As Editor of the "Omaha World-Herald" he then championed the cause of bimetallism in the press as vigorously as he had in Congress and on the platform. In the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896, during a long and heated debate with regard to the party reform, Mr. Bryan, in advocating the "plank" declaring for the free-coinage of silver, of which he was the author, delivered a celebrated speech containing the passage, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labour this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." This speech made him the idol of the "silver" majority of Convention and brought him the Democratic nomination for the presidency on the following day. He received also the support of the People's and National Silver parties. In the ensuing presidential campaign he travelled over 18,000 miles, and made altogether 600 speeches in 27 different States. In the election, however, he was defeated by Mr. William McKinley the Republican candidate, receiving 176 electoral votes to 271. But though defeated he remained the leader of his party. His ability, sincerity of character, and wide information and his attitude towards the new issues arising from the Spanish-American War, in which he took the side opposed to "imperialism" increased his following. Although he had advised the ratification of the peace treaty, he opposed the permanent acquisition of the Philippine Islands.

NOMINATION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

In 1900 he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic Silver Republican, and Populist party conventions; but although "imperialism" was declared to be the paramount issue, he had insisted that the "platforms" should contain explicit advocacy of free-coinage and this declaration combined with the popularity of President McKinley, the Republican candidate for re-election, again turned the scales against him. In the November election after a canvass that almost equalled in activity that of 1896 he was again defeated, receiving only 155 electoral votes to 292.

After the 1900 election he established and edited at Lincoln a weekly political journal.

(Continued on page 8.)

COAL DISPUTE

PREMIER INTERVENES

INTERVIEW WITH MINERS.

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. Baldwin this morning, for the first time intervened personally in the coal dispute. He conferred at 10 Downing Street, for three-quarters of an hour with the Committee of the Trade Union Congress, which has been empowered to act for the miners. It is understood that as a result of the interview the Premier has undertaken to handle the crisis himself.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

LATER.

Mr. Baldwin was accompanied by Mr. Bridgeman, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland and Mr. Lane Fox.

An official bulletin says:—The Trade Union deputation urged the Premier to make an early pronouncement requesting the owners to postpone their notices, withdraw their proposals and allow men to work on the terms of the present agreement pending negotiations. The Premier told the deputation that he hoped to confer with the owners to-morrow.

It is understood from an authoritative source that the deputation suggested that some form of outside assistance to the coal mining industry was necessary, if further serious difficulties were to be avoided.—Reuter.

SUBSIDY TO INDUSTRY.

COURT OF INQUIRY'S RECOMMENDATION.

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Baldwin had an hour's Conference with Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Stamfordham at Downing Street this morning with regard to the coal dispute. It is persistently reported that Government will consider the question of giving a temporary subsidy to the coal industry to tide over the present difficulties. The Court of Enquiry is said to have made a recommendation to this effect.—Reuter

LITTLE HOPE OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, in an interview, gave his pessimistic opinion that there was very little hope of a peaceful settlement as the statesmen seemed to have nothing better to suggest than a compromise by the miners.—Reuter.

COAL-OWNERS' INFERNAL PROPOSALS

LONDON, July 26.

Mr Stephen Walsh in a speech at Wigan characterised the coal-owners' proposals as infernal and said the miners' claims were not impossible. It was for Government to see that they were granted.—Reuter

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

OVER SEVENTY VESSELS LYING IDLE

LONDON July 27.

Melbourne.—The seamen's strike has been gradually extending since the deregistration of the Union on the 4th June. Over seventy vessels are now idle in Australian ports including 46 at Sydney and 22 at Melbourne. Thousands of seamen and others are idle while many industries are beginning to feel the effects of the strike.—Reuter.

CHINESE STRIKERS' PLIGHT.

REFUSAL TO REINSTATE.

LONDON, July 26.

Hong Kong.—At the end of the fifth week, the strike shows the failure of efforts to paralyse the city. The refusal of the Government and large employers to reinstate the strikers without the loss of benefit had its effect and numbers applied for work in the train, ferry and other transport services. Hotels and private houses are steadily replacing strikers. Wharf labour is ample.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS FOR COUNCILS GENERALS.

CARTEL CAPTURE 133 SEATS.

PARIS, July 27.

The final results of the elections for the Councils General after the second ballot show that Cartel captured 133 seats from the Opposition, namely, 10 from the Communists, 14 from Conservatives, 61 from Republicans and 48 from Left-Republicans.—Reuter.

WAR DEBTS.

FRANCO-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, July 26.

Paris.—The French Financial Mission is leaving here for London to-day to negotiate with regard to the settlement of war debts. The mission is headed by M. Neret, of the Ministry of Finance, and M. Thion de la Chaume, Manager of the Bank of Indo-China.—Reuter.

COUNCIL AND "CHRONICLE."

PRIVILEGES OF THE PRESS.

RENT ACTS TO BE EXTENDED TO 1928.

LIMIT OF AMOUNTS NOT RAISED.

TUG-OF-WAR BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND MR. NARIMAN.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 27.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding. After question time Sir Maurice Hayward drew the attention of the President to a leading article which had appeared in the "Chronicle" on Saturday containing, as he said, insulting remarks with reference to the Indian Members of the House. Criticism, said Sir Maurice, within decency and reason on public men would and ought to be made and they could afford to ignore unfair criticism in the Press as it would not demean them. But for a newspaper to abuse a large section of members of this House seemed to him not only a breach of good manners and privileges of hospitality afforded to its representatives in the house but it seemed to him a serious breach of privilege inherent in this House. It seemed to him a gross attempt to interfere with the independent performance of public duties by members of the House and the public business of this presidency.

The President invited the attention of the House to a similar incident which happened in 1922 when Sir Narayan was President and he read out from the proceedings of the Council at the time extracts about a letter published by the "Chronicle" under the name of a member. Sir Narayan then said it was not for him to judge, but it was entirely for the Council to do so. Of course, it was the President's duty to say whether there was a *prima facie* case and whether the language used was an interference with or reflection on the members of the House and whether it would interfere with the actual transaction of business of the House. The President thought there was a *prima facie* case, and he left it to the House to take any action it liked either to reprimand the paper or to deprive it of the privileges in the House. They had to decide whether a *prima facie* case was made out and then to consider what steps should be taken to vindicate their privilege, honour and dignity from such scurrilous attacks. He repeated that a *prima facie* case did exist and he left the matter to the House.

PRIVILEGES OF PRESS.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said while appreciating the desire of Sir Maurice to protect the dignity of the House—and he entirely agreed with him in that—and whilst appreciating also his comment that the remarks of that paper to which the attention of the House was called were unnecessarily offensive, agreed that at a time of public sensation such comments ought not to have been used. But when Sir Maurice departed from the domain of decency and good sense he touched the question of public interest and the privileges of the Press. There were privileges of the Press as well as of this House, and he drew the attention of the House to the note published that day which contained expressions of regret, if not apology, and Mr. Jayakar read out some extracts from the note to the effect that the writer had no desire to offend the dignity of the House and did not mean any offence to the members. While Mr. Jayakar was very loth to draw the Council into a very acrimonious discussion of the privileges of the House and the Press, personally he was anxious to avoid it and while they were anxious to protect both they would admit that the line was very thin to draw between them. Considering the very heavy agenda before the House, he wished to ask the Leader of the House, having regard to the expressions of regret appearing in the paper that day whether he wished to press for any action.

Sir Maurice Hayward, said after a hasty perusal of the "Chronicle", he could not say that the expressions were entirely satisfactory. He was not at all sure whether they did not make matters worse, but at the same time the passages read out showed that the Editor had overstepped the mark and made a mistake and it did indicate some measure at least of repentence. He, therefore, asked whether in the circumstances they should not be satisfied with a mere expression of opinion and he was glad Mr. Jayakar had recognised that the comments in the "Chronicle" were grave and improper. He would not, therefore, press the matter further if the House thought he should not.

The President said in view of what had been said it was open for the House either to proceed with the matter or drop it. He put the question to vote and except Mr. N. E. Navale of Ahmednagar the House agreed to drop the matter.

The President said as the House was in favour of ignoring the matter no further action would be better on this occasion.

RENT ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The second reading of the Rent Acts Amendments Bill was then taken into consideration. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was not satisfied with the report. He did not know why the period was reduced from three years to two and he was sorry that the limits of rent were also lowered. In England the limit was Rs. 131 per month and Government could increase the period to five years if necessary. He also thought the increases given to landlords was too much although he was a landlord himself.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar said two years was as much as they could accept and they could not undertake legislation for posterity. Dr. Dadachanji had said that the limit should be Rs. 200 as in Calcutta, but they must remember that there was no Development Department there as in Bombay. In Bombay 20 lakhs had been advanced to co-operate housing societies and there were a large number of tenements vacant. He asked why the middle classes should stick to one particular locality as a number of houses had been built in the north of the island where they could live. Did they not think in the next two years conditions were going to improve to enable them to do away with the Rent Act?

Dr. Cosmos Fernandes said all trades had been taxed in some way or another, and he did not know why the rents also should not be taxed by cotrolling them. Sir. V. A. Dabholker had spoken of charity, and he must remember that the control was forced upon the landlords and not willingly conceded by them.

Mr. D. B. Advani opposed the limit of two years as against the original three years. In Karachi there were vacant houses in some parts of the city but not in the congested parts.

Mr. D. B. Cooper supported the bill. He said they were doing this charity at the expense of the landlords, because the situation had not improved since 1922. He asked the mover of the bill to give the tenants definitely to understood that after the expiry of the bill no more extension under any circumstances would be made. But in doing so Government had a responsibility on them and that was to provide facilities for building more houses for middle classes.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said most of the recommendations in the Report were passed with substantial majorities. He said vacancies in tenements in Bombay with rents of over Rs. 100 per month were 12.40 per cent and under Rs. 100 were 3.63 per cent and these figures were arrived at after making enquiries in a few wards of the city. Mr. Cooper had asked for an assurance, but it was in the hands of the Council to see that there was no legislation in future on this question. Yet there were bills in the House for again controlling the business premises, but as far as Government were concerned this would be the last extension and there would be no further extension after this. The increases now given were for the purpose of raising the rents to such an extent that at the end of two years supply and demand of houses would be met fully. Government had already constructed a large number of tenants and a large number of them were vacant. Government had got large areas of vacant land in the suburbs and were ready to sell more land to all those who required it.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Nariman then moved his amendment, extending the period of the operation of the Act to 1928 instead of 1927. He said the clause was passed in the Committee only by a majority of two votes whose opinion was not entitled to carry much weight with the House. From 1916 to 1925 there had been no decrease in the rent and certainly what had not happened in nine years was not going to happen within the next two years. His contention was that the bill should be extended by five years and he did not know whether the present was not a counter move on the part of Government. No arguments had been brought forward by the opponents to increasing the period. He was surprised to see Mr. Surve, who represented the backward and depressed classes, coming forward and supporting Government. Mr. Surve wanted special representation in the House as well as the Corporation, and yet he was supporting the reduction of this period. Had he seen what was the condition of the poor people in the north of the island instead of quoting official statistics? Did he know how many citizens were lying in the streets without a roof over their heads? Thousands and thou.

(Continued on next page.)

EVEN LIBERALS DISSATISFIED.

"UNPROGRESSIVE PRONOUNCEMENT."

SIR T. B. SAPRU ON BIRKENHEAD STATEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

A well-attended meeting of the Liberal Association took place last evening to consider Lord Birkenhead's speech. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presided and among the speakers were Pandit Gokranath Misra of Lucknow, Rai Anand Swarup of Cawnpore, and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said he was disappointed with Lord Birkenhead's speech. When read and analysed the speech showed that the advocate had got the better of the statesman. Although the Secretary of State said no decision had been arrived at yet the speech was full of announcements of decisions. Sir Tej Bahadur contended he was not wrong in saying that the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee must be taken to be a dead letter after the speech of Lord Birkenhead. He ventured to think that within the next six weeks they would expect an expression of opinion from the legislatures and he hoped that when expressed it would meet with a better fate than the Minority Report. Referring to the question of co-operation the speaker said there were signs visible that those who withheld co-operation yesterday were now willing to co-operate and he thought that to withhold co-operation now would only invite criticism. The time had come when they must frankly admit that there were differences among them and try to remove them. When that was done their position to demand self-government would be stronger. The main difficulty of evolving a constitution was the question of prestige. Each party desired that whatever constitution was put forward it must be for that party and none other. They should co-operate to evolve a constitution and if they succeeded in that they would have made a great advance. The time had come when rising superior to smaller prejudices which dievided one party from another they should make a serious effort to solve the difficulties.

Then they could courageously go to Parliament and tell them: "This is our scheme" and Government would give it every consideration and not play with them as they had been played with for the past few months.

GREAT DISSATISFACTION

Resolutions were then moved and adopted expressing the Liberal Association's sense of grave dissatisfaction at the pronouncement of the Secretary of State as being utterly inadequate and unprogressive and even reactionary in respect of nearly every subject of which it treated, that the principal recommendations of the Minority of the Muddiman Committee should be accepted and carried into effect without delay, that it was in the best interests of the country that every political party should work the present system, unsatisfactory as it was to secure the present good as well as to demonstrate still more the fitness of Indians for the exercise of full rights of national self-government, that the summary rejection of the Minority Report was a calculated insult to Indian public opinion and the Association protested against the Secretary of State's expressed opinions on the fundamental question of the Indianisation of the Army and on the subject of the future of the Civil Services. A resolution was also passed protesting against the recent anti-Indian Bills in South Africa.—A. P.

A FLAGRANT WRONG.

(Continued from previous page.)

end of the last century. If the Japanese are marketing 8 million lbs of yarn (coarse counts) as against 6 million lbs. in old times—and the difference is due to a temporary and small rise in exchange in—the Indian mills had knocked the bottom out of Lancashire's textile trade with China and exported at the rate of 200 million lbs. of yarn per year—which was possibly helped by exchange tumbling down from two shillings to one shilling in 15 years.

MILLOWNERS' BLUNDER.

Question: Can you put it clearer?

Mr. Padshah: Yes, let me make my figures more exact. In 1924-25, Indian production of yarn upto 30's was roughly 700 million lbs. I am speaking from memory. Japanese imports of the same grade was 8 million lbs. Of grades higher than 30's Indian production was 25 million lbs. and Japanese imports 25 million lbs. The right way to interpret it, is that both Japan and India are walking into Lancashire's preserve because nothing like this had occurred before the war. The total imports (including Japan's 25 million lbs) was 55 million lbs. and against this 55 million lbs we may set off 36 million lbs. of our export. What have the millowners to grone over in this aspect of the case? Did the Committee made wise about the vanishing trade in China, and other places, do anything to ward off the reduction of their markets by a combined effort to stimulate their overseas trade? The Japanese have organisations all over the world they engage their own agents, to report, warn, recommend. Indian cloth is steadily penetrating foreign markets. 180 million yards or 45 millions lbs. was exported in 1924-25. The bulk of this is coloured points. Have the millowners combined to stimulate the output of coloured prints for capturing export markets? Have they ever combined to stimulate the production of finer counts? Did they not reject the foresight of my chief, Jamsetji Tata who urged them to go in for finer counts of cotton to be able to compete in finer yarn? I will remember the laugh with which they answered that while they made 20 to 30 per cent. profit on ten's and twenty's, they were not going to bother about 5 to 10 per cent dividends which Lancashire obtained out of the finer counts. They have complained of the advantage of double shifts which helps Japan's competitive trade. Has it occurred to them that they might set up mills entirely for export trade and belonging to the combination of mill-owners which would work double shifts to the extent Bombay conditions would allow? Bombay mill-owners have not only lost foreign yarn markets but they have also lost in the home market by the starting of new mills all over the country and further through the tariffs erected by some Indian states. What are the mill-owners doing in regard to new patterns and new publicity methods to recommend their wares?

VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

Question: You are now referring to advertisements?

Mr. Padshah: Yes. When trade-depression overtakes the railways of India and reduces their receipts by 7 lakhs per week (due largely to smaller goods traffic) the railways don't whine and call for high heavens to help them. They have Government to throw their losses upon, but still they advertise their work, coax business and attract passengers to see places worth visiting. Of if you want to go outside state-railways, let me refer to a foreign example. Fifteen years ago, the American railways asked the Inter-State Commerce Commission to get freights increased because they did not pay. They did not get an increase because of the enterprising intervention of a young barrister Dr. Brandeis, who later adorned the Supreme Court. He came forward at his own expense to oppose the demand. He proved to the hilt that the railway directors had not improved their practice for ten years and he showed how other trades developed their attractions beyond credence. The Commission heard the case and refused the increase. We must alter methods to develop our trade. Sir Basil Blackett expressly asked the Millowners whether they had put their house in order and made it impregnable. He asked "How about the Agents' Commissions?" I may remark there is no trade in the world so over paid; so little to do as managing agencies in India. As long as they supplied the men capital, it did not matter and I humbly point out that either they should deserve their pay by doing something for it, by contriving better methods and earning higher wages for doing what Henry Ford does for the motor trade.

MANAGING AGENTS' UNBECOMING ATTITUDE.

In reply to another question Mr. Padshah continued: I consider that the men' proposal that if they should submit to a reduction of hours only and the consequent reduction in their income, the hours and wages will be automatically bettered as more favourable circumstances set in; I consider this as a just reasonable and becoming proposal. I do not consider it equally becoming that Managing agents should do nothing and yet get the same inordinate wage and impose upon workmen (whose remuneration has a smaller margin) the duty of doing the same hard work and submitting to a reduced wage. To a smaller extent this may be said also of the superior staff who might in losing sections make a sacrifice advantage. If they have made retrenchments in other directions as they claim to have done, these retrenchments must be revealed. They have not done it yet.

Question: What about an investigation?

Mr. Padshah: The Committee have obviously given no thought to world-depression, to the causes which began in the last century and their bearing on the situation to-day. "Any fool can annex" said Sir Edward Grey at the time of the Boer War and it doesn't require a committee of wise men to produce the brilliant idea emanating from the mill-owners' brains. It is clear this thought must come from outside. Here again the suggestion of the workers is a wise one to get a mixed committee of a Government expert and two members from the Chambers of Commerce to examine the whole question in a non-partisan spirit.

If I may repeat what I have said in other places the remedy for the predicament of the world is Thought, Thought, Thought!

MR. W. J. BRYAN DEAD.

(Continued from page 7.)

"The Commoner" which attained a wide circulation. In 1905-1906, he made a trip round the world and in London was cordially recived as a great American orator.

VISIT TO BOMBAY.

In the course of his tour he visited India and delivered two addresses in Bombay, one in the Town Hall and the other in the Wilson College. He made a sensation in the city by his unconventional ways, sturdy in dependence and wonderful oratory. He almost scandalised local European society, by choosing "The Prince of Peace" meaning Christ, as a subject for his public address in the Town Hall, which however, was crowded to overflowing.

After his return to America he embodied his views on British rule in India in a pamphlet, in which he indicted British imperialism in scathing terms. This pamphlet was shortly after proscribed by the Government of India. Mr. Bryan was again nominated for the presidency by the Democratic Party in 1908, but was again defeated, by Mr. Taft, the Republican candidate, the latter securing 321 electoral votes to Mr. Bryan's 162.

A PACIFIST.

In 1912 it was largely owing to his personal influence and his popular following that the Democratic nomination went to Dr. Woodrow Wilson. In 1913 he was appointed by President Wilson as Secretary of State and from the start devoted much attention to the negotiation of peace treaties with foreign countries. He declared that while he was Secretary America should wage no war. After the outbreak of the World-War he was deeply interested in attempts to restore peace. After the sinking of the "Lusitania", 1915 he signed the first strong note of protest to Germany and declared that while Great Britain had only interfered with the commerce of the United States Germany had drowned its citizens. When the President wrote his second "Lusitania" note Mr. Bryan resigned (June 1915), saying in his latter of resignation, "You have prepared for transmission to the German Government a Note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country."

During his term of office he had negotiated 30 treaties with foreign nations requiring the submission of disputes to impartial enquiry and a delay of a full year for arbitration before going to war. Such a treaty had not been concluded with Germany, but was under consideration when interrupted by the World-War. He continued even after his resignation to work in the interests of peace and tried to resist the growing demand for preparedness in America. In 1916 he gave full support for the re-nomination and later the re-election of President Wilson. From the announcement by Germany of the resumption of submarine warfare to the actual declaration of war, he favoured any measure that would keep America out of war no matter how largely it involved the surrender of American rights on the sea. But when war was declared he asked to be enrolled as a private, though then 57 years of age and urged loyal support of the President's war measures. He supported the League of Nations but thought the Monroe Doctrine should be specifically recognized. In 1920 he was tendered the presidential nomination of the Prohibition party but declined. For the most important progressive measures adopted by the United States in recent years such as the popular election of Senators, the creation of a Department of Labour, national prohibition and woman suffrage, Bryan laboured earnestly, and their adoption was due in part at least to his popular persistent appeal.

TENNESSEE TRIAL.

Only a few days ago he was in spite of his age in full fighting form when he took a leading part in the prosecution of Professor John Scopes for violating the Tennessee State Law prohibiting the teaching of the theory of evolution in schools of the State.

SIND HINDU MARRIAGE BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

it is strange that the bill even in its enabling form has been opposed or not supported by some of them. The legal mind usually ooks at these questions from a rather technicle point of view, it asks itself the question whether a particular enactment is so drastic as to bind all the different communities and its present as well as future members in the adoption or a social custom which does not, in its entirey, exist in all those communities. Such a view does not take fully into account the social reform side of the matter. The Turkish National Assembly only recently made a law enforcing monogomy, despite definite sanction and immemorial custom as to polygamy; and this is one of the most remarkable changes brought about by social legislation, in modern times.

Fortunately, the press in Sind, the Hindu Sabhas, and the various panchayats have not only supported the bill introduced by me, but have also declared themselves unequivocally, in favour of monogamy being made legally compulsory for male Hindus. Such a unanimous expression of opinion must disarm all opposition; and it is to be hoped therefore, that the amendments sent in with a view to make the clauses compulsory in their application will be carried.

New Enactment Necessary.

It may be stated in conclusion that it is necessary for the regeneration of Hindu society that the disabilities under which woman labours under the Hindu Law, should be immediately removed. The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, and the Prevention of Sati Act are examples of Hindu social legislation. The Special Marriage Act 1872 was intended to provide a form of marriage for Brahmos the more modern section of whom demanded to be released from the Hindu form of marriage, and for whom a more or less Western form had to be provided. Persons marrying under the provisions of this Act have to remain monogomous. In 1923 this Act was amended and was made applicable also to members of the Hindu, Budhist, Sikh or Jain religion. Under this Act the husband and wife have to appear before the Registrar. Persons of any community can intermarry, and the form of marriage applicable to their respective communities will not be binding on them. And marriage under the Act of a member of an undivided family, who professes the Hindu, Budhist, Sikh or Jain religiton will be deemed to effect his soverance from such family.

The Hindu idea of marriage however, is that of a sacrament, and for this and other obvious reasons the form of marriage provided by the Act of 1872 will not suit Hindu society, and a new enactment, amending the present Hindu Law would therefore appear to be necessary.

APPEAL TO FRATERNISE.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS IN TROUBLE.

PARIS, July 27.

Following the publicaton in "I. Humanite," the Communist organ, of an article by the Central Committee of Action against war in Morocco urging the French troops to fraternise with the Riffs, the police raided to-day the premises of the Committee which is situated in the office of the General Labour Union and seized a number of documents, including a list of members.—Reuter.

COUNCIL AND "CHRONICLE."

(Continued from previous page)

sands of citizens were suffering in that way? Why were the Development Department's tenements vacant? Because the people thought that the rent was too high; and they preferred to live in their insanitary and dark tenements which were worse than stables. Yet Mr. Surve wanted the Rent Acts to be removed. Bombay was in a transitional period and everything was being destroyed by the Improvement Trust and the Corporation for the last several years. The trade depression was still there and it would not be fair to fix the restriction only to two years.

Mr. Surve, speaking, gave more figures. He said Rs. 31 lakhs had been spent by the Development Department in housing and for the last five years they had got Rs. 1,570 thousands out of the cotton cess and their rent income was about Rs. 395 thousands per year.

Mr. R. D. Shinde, supporting the amendment, said Government were originally of opinion that the Act should be extended to three years, but he thought they would be well advised in accepting Mr. Nariman's amendment.

Mr. Mansuri opposed, as he thought they had evidence that large amounts were given in *pagdi* or turban, as he called it, to tenants for possession of their tenements.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, supporting, said Mr. Surve's arguments were in favour of landlords and not tenants. The public in Bombay believed that the Act should be there until more houses were built for them. In England the extension was to be until 1927 and for five years more after that. There were new houses being built in England which was not the case in Bombay. The housing schemes in Bombay were in a state of suspended animation. How were they going to improve the situation in the next two years?

Moulvi Rafiuddin supported.

Sir Lawless Hepper giving figures, said under their scheme they would build 16,500 tenements and all the buildings would be ready by December next. Only 3700 tenements were occupied and there was no hope of more tenements being occupied by December next. In some localities the highest rent was Rs. 7/8 while in others it was Rs. 10 per month. The total expenditure on housing was 3191 thousands and the rent income was 319 thousands per year.

Mr. Dongersing Patil, supporting, said the disputed period was only one year and if they looked at the condition of the poor tenants they were sure to sympathise with their difficulties. If in the meantime, matters improved there they could revise the whole position. He appealed to the House on behalf of the poor tenants.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, supporting asked the House to consider the feeling outside the House, as was shown by Dr. Fernandes' support to the Bill as he was always a supporter of Government. He wondered why Government had departed from their mature judgment and reduced this period to two years. The Corporation were spending three crores for the last many years for increasing the amenities of the city and the landlords got advantage from it for their property incrased in value thereby. The greatest fault was that of the millowners and the Improvement Trust for they had spent very little for improving the housing. The Trust had spent only Rs. 31 lakhs from 1900/10 and in 1920 they had spent Rs. 62 lakhs, and thus increased the cost per room to two thousand. It was no use providing mere sites for buildings. They must have more buildings. If they would have no more bids like the one under discussion. If one man was murdered they all raised a cry, but owing to bad housing thousands of poor men were murdered yearly and yet no surprise was expressed. He wanted the middle classes to be helped and he supported the amendment.

Mr. V. A. Grantham, opposing said no argument had been brought forward in support of of the amendment. If the position did not improve at the end of two years, they could reconsider the whole thing.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan supported. As the trade depression was still there he did not like the position of poor people to be made still worse.

Mr. R. H. Dalvi said they could not effectively restrict rent unless they had sufficient number of houses. There was a large area of land available for building purposes, but the capitalists were not building because the Rent Act was still there.

Mr E. E. Woods supported the amendment, as also Dr. Fernandez.

Mr. Nariman said dacoits and robbery always complained against the restriction placed on them and it was natural that landlords should also do the same thing. There were only 9 to 10 thousand landlords in Bombay, as against 10 or 11 lakhs of tenants. Besides landlords other traders were also penalised. Share Bazar and cotton bazar were equally penalised.

GOVT. ACCEPTS AMENDMENT.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir congratulating Mr Nariman said he would accept the amendment, but in that case he expected Mr. Nariman to support Government in other amendments. He was not protecting the interests either of the Development Department or the landlords. He was looking after the interests of the poor, which were greater than the interests of anybody else. He left Government members the entire liberty to vote as they liked. He was neither anxious to oppose or support but left the matter to the House.

The amendment was adopted, 55 voting for and 27 against.

The other two amendments of Mr. Nariman namely, to increase the rent in Karachi from Rs. 50 to 75 and in Bombay from Rs. 85 to 150 were lost in division after a great deal of discussion.

London, July 27.—The debate on the new naval construction programme is postponed to 29th July.—Reuter.

INDORE NOTES

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION

A NEW PALACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, July 24.

There is an epidemic of influenza in the city and H. H. The Maharaja has shifted from Shiva Vilas Palace to Yeshwant Niwas Palace in Tukoganj.

Maharaj Dasgano, the well-known religious preacher, is at present here and is a guest of Sirdar Bulley Saheb. Dasgano's Kirtans are very popular and draw crowds. The Household Department has also arranged his kirtans in Maharaja's palace.

Mr. Ata Ullah and two other Mahomedan Mankaris are deputed to Bombay to wait upon H. H. The Nawab of Rampur who is at present Maharaja's guest and putting up at Somerset Palace Bombay. The Nawab is a great friend of the Maharaja and Sirdar Reshaminala was specially sent to Bombay on behalf of His Highness to receive the Nawab.

BAWLA CASE DEVELOPMENTS.

The news about fresh investigations undertaken by the Police at Amritsar in Mamtaz's abduction case has caused a stir here among the officers who were specially sent to Amritsar immediately after the desertion of Mamtaz. The public here are anxiously waiting for the A. P. messages mentioning further developments in the case. There are reports that the Indore Darbar is soon going to proceed against some of the officers whose names were mentioned during the hearing of the Bawla case. It is believed they will be severely punished and their property forfeited.

The Mohurrum celebration commenced yesterday with the appearance of the new moon. The sermons at Majlises have begun in Mohamedan localities. The congregation behind the old palace where the State Tabut is erected is great and crowds of devout Mahomedans assemble daily to listen to the sermons of Maulvis. There is perfect harmony between Hindus and Mahomedans who are taking part in the observance of the Mohurrum. The Rajwada chawk has a Tabut of Farasis who belong to the Household Department of the Maharaja. The military of the State have their own Taboot in the fort. H. H. has recently employed a large number of Mahomedan Huzarias in his palace staff. The cordiality existing between Hindus and Mahomedans at Indore is really praiseworthy.

SIR HUKUMCHAND FIGHTING THE PRESS.

The Public Intelligence Bureau is a newly established Institution here under the presidentship of Sir Hukumchand, the leading banker of Indore. This body has no connection with the State and is centirely managed by the public-spirited citizens of Indore. It has appropriated to itself the duties which the Publicity Officer of Indore State had hitherto been exercising. The main object of this Bureau is to stop the villification against H. H. The Maharaja in British India by publishing bulletins in English and Hindi and giving the truth thus contradicting the scandals published in British territory. It is gratifying to note Sir Hukumchand and other loyal subjects of His Highness exerting their best to check various false rumours which are defaming Indore Government. Sir Hukumchand's efforts have also extended to enlisting the support of women. Recently this knight got his eldest daughter Mrs. Ratnaprabhavalibai in collaboration with Mrs. Kulkarni, Mrs. Rishi and others to convene a meeting of Indore ladies in his building at Ditwara expressing their strong resentment against editors who are defaming Maharaja's good name by publishing mischievous scandals.

ARREST OF CONGRESS SECRETARY.

The arrest of Mr. Chhotalal Keshiram Chandel, Secretary Indore Congress Committee who was living in Indore Residency, by orders of Rao Bahadur K. Nadkar Diwan of Dhar has caused much resentment here and protest meetings were held condemning the high-handed action of Dhar Government. Mr. Chhotalal had issued a *Khuli Chithi* to Dhar Narsh Shri Udaji Rao Pawar in which he had criticized the repressive policy of the Diwan and the alleged grave injustice done to residents of Dhar by appointing to high posts men from the Prabhu castes to which the Diwan belongs. This open letter gives a list of grievances which the Dhar public have against the administration of Mr. Nadkarni. Mr. Chhotalal was seeking an interview with the Maharaja of Dhar but was arrested by Dhar police on his entering Dhar. Great sympathey is felt here for Mrs. Parvatibai, the wife of Mr. Chhotalal.

DEWAN ON LEAVE.

Orders have been received from H. H. the Maharaja making some important changes in the personnel of the higher posts of the administration. The Diwan Narsingrao being ill has been granted sick leave. His deputy Rai Bahadur Bapna being also unwell at Simla the Diwan's office is entrusted to a Committee of Sirdar Kibe, and Mamtazin Bahadur Shreman Singh. This Committee is authorized to exercise the powers of the Diwan. Sirdar K. G. Reshamwala is appointed Revenue Minister on a salary of Rs. 1,000. Dr. Prabhudas Gokuldas L. M. and B. officiates as State Surgeon in the place of Rai Bahadur Sarjuprasad who is ill. Mr. Khori the Chief Secretary becomes Excise Commissioner, and Mr. Laxman Chandorkar becomes Chief Secretary Mr. Joshi the Officiating I. G. F. is about to retire and the Indore Government has decided to fill up his post by appointing a capable officer. There are European candidates for the post. One finds also the name of Mr. Shinde the Superintendent of Police Kolhapur State. During the regime of Shanker Gawde briefless pleaders and illiterate individuals could be created ministers and Inspectors General. Those days are gone. H. H. The Maharaja will earn the blessngs of his subjects if the takes up the question of filling up posts in the State by appointing duly qualified men from Indore State subjects in the place of many of the present officials. Mr. C. V. Albert, the Divisional Forest Officer of Mhow died of paralytic stroke. In consideration of long services extending over twenty years the Maharaja has been pleased to grant a pension to his widow. Mr. Narsingrao, the Diwan, who is keeping indifferent health, was the recipient of a liberal present of Rs. 30,000 from H. H. the Maharaja in connection with his son's wedding. Taking into account the financial condition of the State treasury and the high salary drawn by the Diwan Indore subjects are commenting adversely on this liberality of the Maharaja Saheb! The Chief Engineer Mr. Kadambi, advertised for competitive designs for a new palace to be erected on Bijasini Hill, and has offered a prize of Rs. 3,500 for the best design. The Committee for examining the designs is made up of Mr. Triggs, the Diwan, and the Chief Engineer. Mr. Triggs is the architect under whose supervision the Lalbag palace extension has been going on for the last twelve years: Indorians are anxiously awaiting its completion. Very elaborate furnishings costing over 20 lakhs have been entrusted to English firms. We read about the heavy litigation in London among convassers for this order for commission, in which the name of a European lady from the Indore Residency was mixed up prominently. It is a thousand pities H. H's Councillors could not induce him to entrust the work to Indian firms. The specimen of works recently executed in the State are a poor compliment to the European Architect. The enormous expenses incurred and the heavy fees paid to the European Architect do not show any good results. One wonders how the low state of Indore finances permits the Indore administration to incur this heavy expenditure of building a new palace!

DAS LYTTON COMMUNICATIONS

"TERMS OF SETTLEMENT."

A PROFITLESS CONJECTURE.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Englishman" Mr. Gandhi said that he did not know that what was going on between Lord Lytton and Deshbandhu Das could be described as negotiations. But some kind of communications were certainly going on between Lord Lytton and the Deshbandhu through an intermediary. He did not know the actual and verifiable contents of these communications but he knew perhaps the general trend which it was neither profitable nor advisable to disclose. Mr. Gandhi added that no letter was sent to him by Pandit Motilal Nehru for approval and signature.

WAS READY TO COME TO SETTLEMENT.

A correspondent writing in the "Bengalee" says that about the end of June last year Mr. Das wanted to know on what terms Lord Lytton was ready to come to a settlement. The correspondent adds that the terms to which the late Mr. Das consented are the transfer of all subjects excepting the police and diarchy was to be worked on that basis till 1929.

EXPECTING VICEROY'S CALL!

"The Patrika" states that the departed leader of the Swarajists agreed to similar terms which did not include the question of a general amnesty to politeical prisoners. The paper says Pandit Motilal Nehru has now definitely stepped into the shoes of late Mr. Das with reference to these negotiations with the tacit approval of Mr. Gandhi and is daily expecting a call from Lord Lytton.—A. P.

CHINA AND INDIA.

SECRECY ABOUT C. IN C'S INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Saklatvala asked whether any instructions had been issued to the Commander-in-Chief in India in consequence of the Chinese crisis and if so what was their nature.

Lord Winterton replied that it would be contrary to public interest to answer questions of this kind.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

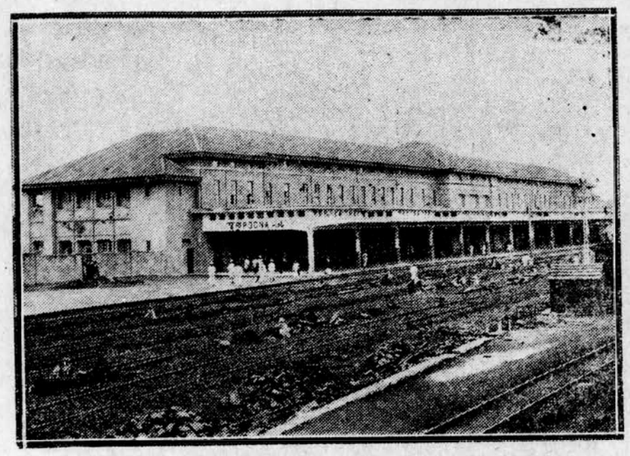
LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Saklatvala asked as to how Government proposed to ascertain and protect opinions and rights of the British Indian population in South Africa in view of the introduction in the South African Assembly of the Bill aiming at considerable reduction of the Indian population by application of pressure.

Major Ormsby Gore replied that he had seen in the press reports of the speech of Minister Malan mentioned by the questioner. He had no further information on the subject, and he was unable to make any statement, but the speech showed that the Indian Government was at present communicating with the Union Government on the subject.

Replying to a supplementary question, Major Ormsby Gore said that it was impossible in dealing with the self-governing Dominions to ask for a special report on a particular speech of a Minister responsible to another Parliament. (Ministerial cheers) —Reuter.

POONA'S NEW STATION.



Photos by Courtesy of Agent, G.I.P. Ry.

Inside views of the new railway station which was opened by H. E. the Governor yesterday.

POONA'S NEW RY. STATION.

OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The opening ceremony of the newly constructed building of the remodelled Poona Railway Station was performed yesterday evening by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in the presence of a large gathering of railway and Government officials and prominent citizens. Mr. R. Maclean, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, in requesting His Excellency to open the building said:—

The opening of the Poona New Station, which Your Excellency is pleased to perform to-day, marks the completion of one phase of the remodelling of Poona Station; it marks at the same time an important step in the improvement of railway facilities between Bombay and Poona to which the Railway is now devoting much attention.

The old station building at Poona, which is now to be dismantled, was brought into use in the year 1858 when the section of the line Khandala to Poona was opened to traffic. It preceded by five years the opening of the Bhore Ghat Section, so it was not until 1863 that through connection was established by railway between Bombay and Poona. Unfortunately, I have not been able to obtain reliable figures of the traffic moving between these points so far back as 1863, but I have been able to get figures from the year 1882 until the year 1925. The figures are interesting as shewing the great development that has taken place in travel to and from Poona in, roughly, 43 years. Leaving out of account what we describe as "passing" traffic, that is, passengers whose journeys do not begin or terminate at Poona itself, I find the passengers using Poona Station in 1882 numbered, roughly, 690,000. By the year 1925, the numbers had increased to almost 1,900,000, or roughly by 200 per cent., and for the same period between 1881 and 1921 the population of Poona has increased from just over 99,000 to nearly 215,000 or by about 116 per cent. It is reasonable to say, therefore, that there has been a marked growth in the travel habit among those resident in, or visitors to, Poona.

The goods traffic of Poona Station, however, shows much smaller development on the outward side, the increase in 43 years being from 22,700 tons to 30,600 tons, or roughly 25 per cent. But the inward traffic has increased from 52,000 tons to 184,000 tons, or roughly 250 per cent. It is obvious, on the face of these figures that the original facilities of Poona must have been outgrown by traffic using the station, and I do not suggest that the old Poona station has been other than seriously inadequate for many years past. Probably in the year 1858, when it was first opened, the old station, which we all know so well, represented the last word in station facilities. That claim we now make for the new station, but it is quite possible that in the year 1992, my successor may, if railways still exist, be explaining to Your Excellency's successor how it is that the building Your Excellency is now opening has become obsolete and inadequate.

The building was designed by Mr. C. B. Reid, our Architect, who was responsible also for the design of the Nagpur Station building which was opened by His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces last spring. Unfortunately the climate of India made it impossible for Mr. Reid to remain longer with us, and he has not had the satisfaction of seeing this building or that of Nagpur opened during his stay in India.

THE NEW DESIGN.

Like many another engineering works, the present form of station buiding differs substantly from that conceived originally. The first plans were got out during the War when prices were not far above pre-war level, but by the time it was possible to take the work in hand, prices had increased to such an extent that it was quite impossible to carry out the work at the prices originally estimated. It was necessary, therefore, to call upon Mr. Reid to re-design his building and modify the details of construction in such a way as to bring the cost within the limits of our purse. That he did with great success, and it is due to his ingenuity and professional ability that we have been able to complete the building for the relatively small sum of 5½ lakhs of rupees.

It is interesting to examine that sum in the light of what expenditure a Railway has to incur in catering for a population of a certain size. The most recent figure I have of the population of Poona is 215,000 in 1921, and it is probable that there is no great variation between 1921 and 1924. So, to provide this station building, including 3rd class arrangements, we have had to spend about Rs. 2-8-0 per head of the population. It provides, of course, for handling a greater traffic than that using the station at present, but it is interesting to compare this figure with the cost of the old station, viz., Rs. 82,000 to serve a population which stood then at 100,000 representing, roughly Rs. 1/4/- per head of the population.

As I have said, the opening of this station marks a stage in the re-modelling of Poona. Those resident in Poona, either during the season or throughout the year, have been familiar with the nature of the work. At times, perhaps, they have been a trifle indignant at delays to trains, but such delays and other inconveniences are an inseparable part of the re-modelling of a station such as Poona is. It is the primary duty of all Railway staff engaged works connected with the main line or affecting the movement of trains, to secure the safety of the travelling public. So far as is possible, the conduct of works is subordinated to public convenience, but there are times in the execution of every work where public convenience has to be set on one side in order that public safety may be rigorously maintained. Since the Poona re-modelling scheme was began there has been no serious accident to any passenger train, and this reflects the greatest credit not only on the Engineers in charge of the work, but on the Station Master, Mr Nock, and his staff, who have had to work their traffic under, sometimes very difficult conditions.

Railway travel, Sir, is inclined to engender a frame of mind which re-acts very quickly to small irritations; indeed, I have known quite phlegmatic people suddenly become full of indignation at trivial shortcomings on the part of a Railway. But I must say that the Poona public and the Bombay public travelling to Poona have shown much consideration by accepting in silence inconveniences and delays while the work has been in progress.

TOTAL COST 48 LAKHS.

The cost of whole scheme of remodelling Poona station, including the new bridge over the river, amounts to 48 lakhs of rupees. It is not yet complete, new joint works for the use of the M. & S. M. Railway have still to be carried out, and after the existing station is dismantled, tea stalls have to be erected on its site, so it will be yet many months before we can say that our work is entirely finished. But so far as the public are concerned the major facilities are now ready for their use. The engineering work in Poona has been designed and carried out under the general supervision of Mr. Symons, Chief Engineer, and in its early stages was ably executed by Mr. Wilson, under the control of Mr. Hogarth, now Divisional Engineer, here. Later Mr. Roche, who is now in charge of the works, took over their management from Mr. Wilson. All these and the subordinate staff and their contractors are deserving of commendation for the manner in which the work has been carried out.

When Your Excellency opened the first section of the Suburban Electrification last February, I made reference to our desire to electrify the main line as far as Poona and bring it, if possible, within three hours travel of Bombay. We have since been able to submit schemes and estimates for that work and for the removal of that well-known feature the Bhore Ghat Reversing Station. Sanctions, I hope, will be received to these works in the near future, and when they are completed and the building of the new through station at Victoria Terminus has been carried out, I think the Bombay-Poona service will be second to none in India.

Your Excellency's Government spends many months of the year in Poona, and it is important that our services be fully adequate for the traffic which inevitably moves to and from the seat of Government. I hope and believe that it will be held that Poona station, at any rate is well worthy of this City, and I feel confident that within four years from now those who travel between Bombay and Poona will have cause to be gratified with the transportation facilities between the winter and summer capitals of the Bombay Presidency.

It is now my privilege to invite your Excellency to declare open the new Poona Station.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in declaring the Station open said:—

Mr. McLean, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is, as you, Mr. McLean, have reminded me in your speech, less than six months since I had the pleasure of opening the first section of the electric railway out of Bombay, which marked the first stage of the electrification of the line to Poona; and it gives me great pleasure to come here to-day to inaugurate a further stage in the improvement of communications between Poona and Bombay. Although I have not myself had many opportunities of using the old Poona railway station, as I usually arrive and leave at Kirkee, I am well aware how unsuitable the old station had become to the development of Poona, and to the requirements of passenger traffic on modern lines, and I feel sure that the public of Poona will very greatly appreciate the great improvement provided by this new railway station.

From the point of view of Government, have every reason to welcome this new development. It has been sometimes complained that we in Poona are too far removed from the Capital of the Presidency, and, on the other hand, the criticism has been put forward that Bombay is out of touch with the Deccan and other central parts of the Presidency. I feel sure that after this station has been got into full working order, and the further reform of electrification has been introduced, the charge that the Government of the Presidency is carried on for half the year in isolation on a plateau many miles from the Capital will very largely disappear.

The history of the improvements which have been made here indicates that they have been carried out with the most complete co-operation between the local authorities and the administration of the railway; and, in particular, I would mention the assistance given by the Poona Suburban Municipality in contributing a piece of land which was of great value towards the improvement of the site. I must confess that I was myself somewhat surprised to learn what a very a very laerge undertaking this was, but since I have had an opportunity of examining fairly closely the changes which are being made, I can well understand how the work, as a whole, will cost nearly half a crore of rupees. For myself, I shall be very glad when the whole scheme is completed, and I am able to reach Poona without the risk of delay at the level-crossing, a matter on which I have had considerable argument—of an entirely amicable character—with the Company. I much appreciate, however, the very greatly improved arrangements which have been made there recently, but I hope it will not be long before there is a straight run through from Baneshkhind to Poona, as I feel that this will be much more convenient to the public and to those responsible for working the traffic of the raiway.

FAR REACHING CHANGES.

Changes of such a far-reaching nature are bound to cause inconvenience to some parties, even although they operate for the benefit of the community as a whole, and many of you are aware that these changes have placed the Mahomedan community of Poona in considerable difficulties in the matter of their annual Tabut procession. These difficulties have been smoothed over temporarily, and I hope that eventually some permanent solution, satisfactory to the Mahomedan community and to the Railway will be found before the period for which these temporary arrangements have been made comes to an end. I desire particularly to acknowledge the courtesy and co-operation with which you, Mr. McLean, and the other officials of the Railway, have enabled us to reach the very satisfactory solution to which I have referred, and I consider that the Mahomedan community in particular, and the general public, must appreciate the ready response made by the railway authorities in overcoming the difficulty created by the removal of the old bridge, which was a very necessary part of the present scheme of improvements.

This year, and, in fact, this month, is an historic epoch in the life of the G. I. P. Railway. On the last day of last month, there was held, in London, the 151st half-yearly General Meeting of the Company for on that date the working contract of the Company with with the Secretary of State for India came to an end; and, from the 1st of July onwards, the line will be worked in India under the control and supervision of the Railway Board. I had the pleasure of reading the most interesting speech of the Chairman of the Company, which he delivered at this last Meeting, and I was glad indeed to notice the high tribute which he paid to all the members of the staff, and particularly was I pleased to note the remarks which he made about Sir Lawless Hepper, who for 14 years was Deputy Agent and Agent in Bombay; and about you, Mr. McLean, your highly competent heads of departments, and all your staff, for services which, it is very satisfactory to note, are recognised and appreciated by the Board of Directors at home as highly as they are by us in India, who are perhaps brought into more direct contact with you.

The Company is the oldest Railway Company in India. When it was formed, exactly 80 years ago, it led the way in railway enterprise. It is doing so again this year by being the first railway to introduce electrification in India. I was much interested to read an extract from the Court of Directors of the East India Company in communicating to the Government of India the terms of their contract with the new Company, in which the Directors called attention to the great error committed by railway companies in Europe, alluding to the large sums of money which had been most unnecessarily and extravagantly expended in ornamental works, especially those connected with the stations and offices of the Company. The despatch went on to say that all works should be of a useful and substantial kind, and it was the special desire of the Directors that they should be constructed at the least possible cost consistent with real utility. I cannot help thinking, ladies and gentlemen, that these words have been prominent in the minds of those who have been responsible for the erection of this new Poona station, and I fully agree with Mr. McLean that the greatest credit is due to Mr. Symons, the Chief Engineer as it also is to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hogarth, and Mr. Roche, and their subordinate staff and contractors.

The opening ceremony of the first portion of this line took place in 1853, and it certainly surprised me to read that my predecessor at that time had, according to the speech of the Chairman of the Company to which I have previously alluded, so little faith in the possibility of success that he left Bombay on the very eve of the event, having merely visited the works and passed over the line in his private capacity the day before.

before. He could little have realised the future of the Railway, and what it meant, and would mean, to the deevelopment of this Presidency; and I feel sure that, in the future, any Governor will feel it a privilege, as I do, to be asked to take part in any ceremony connected with this great enterprise, which has for its object the better development of communications, and, consequently, the greater advancement of the prosperity and welfare of the country and of the people.

It is now with great pleasure that declare the new Poona Station open.

MARWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, July 25.

The news of the vistory of His Highness' Polo Team brought great rejoicings in Jodhpur. The people are now waiting for the return of their Highnesses who are expected early in October. The birth of Maharaj Kumar was also received with great eclat. The Hithakarini Sabha sent congratulatory telegrams, but it is regretful to note that public demonstrations even on this occasion were not allowed by the State authorities. On the contrary the Secretary of the Hithakarini Sabha has been in hot waters ever since.

Discontent still prevails among the people and the office of the Hithakarini Sabha has twice been raided without even the pretence of a warrant. The blame for the publication of the Maharani's photo which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and other papers is being put upon the members of the Sabha. It passes comprehension how the Sabha can be blamed for a publication of a photo which was taken by the Correspondent of the "Evening Standard" in London. Pressure is being brought to bear upon the people to sever their connection with the Sabha. Mr. Abdul Raheman, one of the victims of official high-handedness, has twice been threatened with confiscation of property.

Efforts are being made by the officials of the State to get some resolutions passed in their own favour. A noted individual who was once deported from the State recently visited Jodhpur and on his return he made strenuous efforts at getting resolutions passed through the Beawar Muslims, which only stirred up discontent, and serious opposition against the methods adopted by him. The whole affair has become a matter of public concern and is being watched with great interest.

A pro-official weekly has been started and propaganda is being carried on by the paper to screen the doings of the officials.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The Senate of the Calcutta University to-day discussed the question of imparting physical training in schools and colleges. It was decided that some form of physical exercise should be made compulsory in all schools and colleges affiliated to the University. The Senate further resolved that military training should be made compulsory for all students reading in colleges and that school authorities should see to the proper nutrition of students.—A. P.

ALLEGED MANUFACTURING OF CURRENCY NOTES.

ARREST AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

The police have arrested a man and his wife on a charge of manufacturing counterfeit currency notes. They had gone to Muli on a pilgrimage where the wife was found, in the market, in possession of 20 counterfeit notes of the denomination of Rs. 5. The police made further enquiries and found from the husband 280 counterfeit notes of the same denomination. Both were brought here and handed over to the local police who have arrested two other relatives.—A. P.

VICEROY AT BHARATPUR.

BHARATPUR, July 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy this morning visited the Herbert College and Bhim Cadet Corps in Kotah.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Lytton and Lady Hermione Bulwer Lytton motored to Bundi where they were received by His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi and entertained to tea in the Palace. Subsequently they witnessed the Tij procession.

In the evening Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Lytton and Lady Hermione Bulwer Lytton were entertained at a dinner by His Highness the Maharao of Kotah in the Umed Bhavan. The following guests in addition to His Excellency's staff had the honour of dining:—Mr. and Mrs. Devon, Rev Tudhope, Mr. and Mrs. Mistri, Mr. Weymouth, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Simmons, Miss Littlejohn, and Miss Gray.

After dinner the principal Sardars and Officers of the Kotah State were presented to Their Excellencies including Major-General A. P. Onkar Singhji of Palaitha, Colonel A. P. Gobind Singhji of Keola, Raj Vijey Singhji of Kunari, P Bishwambehar Nathji, Maharaja Mehtab Singhji of Bamolia and Kunwar Chander Senji of Kurani.—A. P.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Humanitarian League, was held on Wednesday the 22nd July.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, Mr. Maganlal M. Shah, Hon. Secretary, read the annual report with audited accounts for the year 1924.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal while proposing to adopt the report, expressed his great satisfaction for the successful work that is being done by the League. Though he said, in view of the great cruelty going on in this country, such efforts are hardly sufficient. However, the results so far achieved were by no means disappointing in view of the sympathy and other circumstances relating to it. The League's efforts and consequent success in the matter of animal sacrifice in the name of religion are really laudable and he hoped they will be continued with increased zeal. There is a vast field of work to be done.

He further said that to check the slaughter of animals for trade in hide etc., it is absolutely necessary that Government and other administrative authorities should take immediate steps both prohibitive and constructive and he hoped that all people will co-operate in this all-important question, leaving aside party dissensions.

He thanked Seth Lallubhai D. Jhaveri who initiated and worked out so successfully such a noble movement through which mankind can fulfill their duty to God, and also thanked the Secretaries and Assistant Secretary, Mr. Manker, for their enthusiastic efforts and proposed to adopt the report.

Mr. J. G. Nensey seconded. He said that native rulers should also prohibit export and preserve the existing cattle stock and try to improve their breed.

The proposal being put to vote, the report was adopted unanimously.

Then the Executive Committee of 19 members with Seth Lallubhai D. Jhaveri as the President and Seth Harjivan Valiji Mr. J.J.Vimadalal, and Mr. G. D. Javeri was elected.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the President.

I AM DR. JACK!

I told you yesterday I had "Nature's Finest Remedy."

Prof. Anton Goritz of America who has investigated my claim says: "It will cure the sick, the near sick and the healthy."

I have been flooded with letters already, and my office isn't even open.

Bombay has met my challenge.

Now if I don't make this town happier and happier I agree to let any group of citizens run me out of town, Doctors preferred.

Office opens on August 1st at Royal Opera House. Write for appointments.

Dr. H. L. JACK,
Specialist.

ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM.

LAST YEAR'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

POONA, July 26.

The annual meeting of the Anjuman-e-Islam, Poona, was held in its office in Guffarbeg Street on Sunday afternoon. A large number of members were present including Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ebrahim, Lieut. Saiyed Suleman, Osmansaheb Mutavali, Khan Saheb Shaikh Janmohamed, Munchi Mohsinuddin, Kazi Saiyed Badruddin, Subedar Kamruddin, Shaikh Ebrahim Shaikh Ismail and others.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer in his presidential address said:

It is becoming increasingly plain that policy of compromise is national asset and he who expects to make progress in his work of reform must be adamant on the point that his fellow workers adhere to this policy. During the past few years our Anjuman has adopted this as the chief plank in the platform of its constructive work and to that policy we credit the success of our many deputations, although we would not have you believe, gentlemen, that we could not be and have not been firm on points of principle when the occasions demanded.

As illustrations of what we have been able to do in this connection, I may cite the promise from His Excellency Sir George Lloyd of a grant of Rs. 36,000 for our Islamia High School, a promise which is in the process of being redeemed, and the foundation stone of the school is shortly to be laid by an Indian Prince. Then we have received a tentative promise from the present Governor for assistance in connection with our Islam Gymkhana the foundation stone of which will be laid before the close of this year whilst the visit of the Hon. Sir B. N. Sarma to Poona and the special "At Home" given to him by the Anjuman was no doubt responsible to a very large measure for the improvements Government have already made in connection with the departure and arrival for the Hajis at Bombay, and I hope I am not betraying a secret when I say further that it is believed that Rs. 30,000 has been earmarked in the forthcoming Budget for still further improvements and comforts. Again, had it not been for the Anjuman and its persistent activity, there would have been no Sachapir Street in Poona Cantonment to-day, as it was actually decided to do away with our old Mohammedan name in favour of a new one. We had no objection to honour being done to the gentleman in question by calling one of the Cantonment Roads after him in recognition of his great services, but we did not see why one of the few Mohammedan-named roads should be utilized for this purpose.

I am not exaggerating, my friends, either the influence we can exercise or the need for that influence, when I speak to you in this way. In such a great educational centre as Poona, it behoves us, as Mohammedans, to take our place. Some years ago there was land actually acquired behind this very hall where it was proposed to set up all the Muslim institutions of this city. That acquired land has now been given back to its owners, because our apathy seemed to suggest that we did not want it. Nevertheless, I am credibly informed that the Director of Public Instruction is still very keen on this scheme being put into operation, but it will I fear, never come to fruition until we band ourselves together and keep on urging that Government should again take up the matter. But as you know so well the wheels of Government machinery work very slowly, and in these days of retrenchment and monetary shortness, only the most importunate of men receive the attention of the Finance Department. In such matters as these, there is often wisdom in making oneself a perfect nuisance through a continuous and persistent demanding for money. I appeal to all Mohammedans to become members of our Anjuman and to all members of the Anjuman to support us actively in such matter as these; and I can assure you that even so soon as this time next year we shall have achieved a record of work of which any society could be justly proud. "As and ye shall Receive," but ye shall receive more if ye keep on asking.

After the annual report was over the office bearers for the next triennial period were elected and the meeting was then dissolved after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—A. P.

RECENT STOCK EXCHANGE CRISIS.

PUBLIC ENQUIRY INVITED

ATLAY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS CRITICISED.

We published on Saturday, a summary of the preliminary portion of the statement which Mr. K. R. P. Shroff President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, has issued for the information of the Government and the public, with reference to the recent crisis on the Stock Exchange. Below we publish extracts from the remaining portion of the statement:—

On page 52 of our Criticism on the Atlay Report it was pointed out that:

"Investors lose their money not so much because prices decline unduly, as because they are persuaded to pay unjustifiably high prices for securities."

The great loss incurred in the present crisis is undoubtedly due to high and fictitious prices by which the market was rigged. The normal rate for Bombay Dyeing should have been Rs. 750 to 800. It was quoted at 1150! Those who bought at 1150 lost Rs. 400 per share. Similarly Madhavji which was not worth more than Rs. 150 was quoted at Rs. 400! Those who were induced to buy at such a fictitious price were bound to lose. Inflation is always followed by collapse. The evil consequences of such abnormally inflated prices can only be obviated by an outright suspension of future forward dealings.

The experience gained in the recent crisis entirely supports my contention all along that the Association must have power to suspend forward dealings in future whenever desirable in order to save credulous and ignorant public and avert further ruin. This is what is suggested in the Minority Report. People are of one mind that all reckless speculation on the Exchange should be effectually stopped. They go further and suggest that if there be no other remedy to stop this sort of gambling, forward business in shares should be absolutely prohibited by legislation. I venture to disagree from that opinion. No popular vice, speculation included, has ever been and never will be checked by legislation. Where Government or legislation has failed to do, it is hopeless to expect Stock Exchange can do. It is possible for the Stock Exchange to stop all forward dealings if it so desires. As a matter of fact there are no forward dealings in all the shares listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange. The Atlay Committee recognise the advantages of forward dealings and do not recommend cash transaction. That being the case what ought properly to be done where it is found that unjustifiable gambling in a particular stock is being carried on and fictitious prices supported, forward dealings in that stock alone should be prohibited. Cash dealings only should be allowed. This is what the Minority Report suggests. Then why should there be any objection to it? Financiers and capitalists may not approve of this suggestion for the obvious reason that they thus miss the opportunity of exploiting innocent investors. What matters it. But let them not indulge in the game of putting the boot on the wrong leg. But that is the pastime most dear to their conscienceless hearts.

ASSOCIATION IN NO WAY RESPONSIBLE.

The evidence given by members of my Association before the Atlay Committee and in its Official Representation proved beyond doubt that corners were mainly forced on the market by individuals or syndicates intending to squeeze the Bears. This was well borne out by the Minority Report which states as follows:

"It is proved by the evidence recorded before us and there is no evidence to the contrary that the majority, if not all, of the corners in recent times were entirely due to capitalist interests attempting to squeeze the members of the Association or their unwary clients."

It is really surprising and disappointing that the Atlay Committee failed to make proper and searching investigation of facts and causes of corners in the past to find out who really were responsible. The conclusions of the Majority were not at all based upon facts recorded in evidence, but on beliefs. They did not take the trouble to find out and report whether corners on Bombay Stock Exchange were intentional and premeditated or unintentional and forced upon Bulls by reckless short sales. The Government also avoided discussing this disputed question in their resolution No. 2902 of 3rd January 1925.

What was then the object of appointing the Committee and wasting public money, if no efforts were made either by the Committee or by the Government to find out the real causes of trouble on the Exchange and the persons who were really responsible, whether Bulls or Bears. Is the Association in any way responsible for such a crisis?

My Association was at no time against the enquiry. On the contrary, we demanded the appointment of the Enquiry Committee as can be seen from the following para of my letter dated 6th August 1923 to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:

My Committee is therefore of opinion that in justice to the Association, the affairs of my Association, its purposes and its methods and usages may be properly submitted for investigation to competent and disinterested authority in manner that may enlighten the public and the result carry conviction. My Committee therefore has no objection whatsoever but on the contrary will welcome any step the Government may take to appoint a committee of independent men, including an expert from London Stock Exchange, to scrutinize the affairs of my Association and to examine the grievances of which complaints may have been made to Government and to submit recommendations for reforms and changes. The Association and the public both will be the gainer by such public investigations.

In spite of these facts having been before the Government in black and white, it is surprising to note in the resolution No. 2902 of the Government observing that "doubtless the position in which the public demand for an enquiry had placed the Association has led them to be somewhat extreme in their protestations."

COMMITTEE'S OBJECTIONABLE PROCEDURE.

My Association never protested against enquiry, but emphatically protested against the composition of the Committee after it was appointed. The Majority, in its opinion, did not consist of thoroughly disinterested persons besides being fully conversant with the complicated questions and intricate working and method of the Exchange. They were capitalists and financiers personally interested in the dealings on the Exchange. Besides, the Association was not at all represented on the Committee. This was the greatest injustice done to the Association. How was it possible for the Committee to find out the real truth from witnesses without being cross-examined on behalf of the Association. Such being the case there is nothing to be wondered at the absurd recommendation of the Majority.

To adopt such a recommendation of the Majority of the Atlay Committee would be, as pointed out by the Association, the destruction of the market. Consider for a moment what would have been the result of the crisis if the rates had been still carried higher than they were when the syndicate failed. My Association would never consent to adopt such an absurd recommendation of the Majority. Even if it is adopted, it will be a dead rule entirely inoperative and will have no legal effect. The recommendation made in the Minority Report is a real solution of all difficulties, and the Association has agreed to adopt it any to abolish rule No. 26. Ever the Government after giving their most serious consideration have arrived at the right conclusion that:

"In retaining the power to exclude any scrip which is being manipulated to the danger of the investing public, they have retained what in the opinion of Government is a power which can be legitimately demanded by those who are directly responsible for the control of the market."

Notwithstanding this, there is again a hue and cry from interested quarters in the press that the Association cared not to adopt Atlay Committee's recommendations and they blame the Government for failing to put into operation the Majority recommendations about corner. My Association turned a deaf ear to such interested cries and held silence and I would have been saved the trouble of making and publishing this report publicly had the Government not taken the trouble to enquire privately into the present state of affairs on the Exchange.

PUBLIC ENQUIRY INVITED.

I therefore appeal to the Government in justice to my Association that instead of making any private enquiries they should take steps to find out publicly who were responsible for the present crisis, whether Bulls or Bears, whether the members of the Association or outsiders. How much the public has suffered and how much members of my Association who were not in any way connected with the corner have innocently lost!

It is always very difficult to get such correct and exact information from private enquiries scarcely independent and disinterested. The public enquiry should be conducted in co-operation with the Association by one of the officers of the Government specially appointed for the purpose with the power to summon witnesses and examine books and well conversant with the intricacies and technicalities of the Stock Exchange and its methods of business. I would venture to suggest the name of Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., as the right and proper person, as he had an opportunity to study the subject as a Secretary to the Atlay Committee and his ability and particular knowledge of the subject and experience apart from his judicial impartiality gained during the enquiry would be of great service both to the Government and the Association.

MOHURRUM PRECAUTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

As there is some apprehension of communal trouble in Calcutta during the coming Mohurrum several leading gentlemen of both the communities have issued a manifesto requesting the editors of newspapers and members of both communities to bring about peace and not to do anything whereby communal hatred might be created.—A.P.

"A DECEPTIVE SPEECH."

MAHATMAJI AND BIRKENHEAD.

AN OFFER TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Lord Birkenhead's pronouncement is deceptive in a double sense. It does not read as harsh on second reading as it did on first, but it disappoints more on the second than it did on the first. The harshness of it is unintended. The Secretary of State could not help himself. He has spoken as he has felt or rather been coached to feel. But his promises are only apparently alluring. A closer perusal leaves one under the impression that the maker of them knows that he will never be called upon to fulfil them. Let us take the most tempting of them. It says in effect produce your constitution and we will consider it.' Is it not our thirty-five years' experience that we have made petitions that we have considered to be perfect, but that they have been rejected 'after careful consideration'? Having had that experience we dropped the beggar's bowl in 1920 and made up our minds to live by our own exertion even though we should perish in the attempt. It is not draughtsmanship that his Lordship really asks, it is swordsmanship he invites, with the full knowledge that the invitation will not be and could not be accepted. The evidence is in the speech itself. He had before him the Minority report of the Muddiman Committee, *i.e.* of Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jinnah, two among the cleverest lawyers we have in India and who have never been guilty of the crime of non-co-operation, and one of whom has been Law Member of —the Viceregal Council. They and their colleague have been told that they did not know their business. Has then a constitution framed by Pandit Motilal Nehru and endorsed by, say, the Right Honourable Srinivas Sastri and Mian Fazli Hussain a better chance of favourable reception? Is not Lord Birkenhead's offer a trap for the unwary to fall in? Supposing an honest constitution is drawn up just to meet the present situation, will it not be immediately regarded as preposterous and something infinitely less offered in its stead? When I was hardly twenty-five years old I was taught to believe that if we wish to be satisfied with 4 annas we must ask for 16 annas in order to get the 4 annas. I never learnt that lesson because I believed in asking for just what I needed and fighting for it. But I have not failed to observe that there was a great deal of truth in the very practical advice.

The silliest constitution backed by force, whether violent or non-violent, will receive the promptest consideration especially from the British who know only too well the value of at least one kind of force.

There is the Bill taken to England by that tireless servant of Indian, Dr. Besant. It is signed by many eminent Indians. And if some others have not siged it, it is not because they will not be satisfied with it, but because they know that nothing but the waste paper basket is its destiny. It has not been signed because those who have refrained do not wish to be party to the insult of the nation which its summary rejection will imply. Let Lord Birkenhead say that he will accept any reasonable constitution that may be prepared by a party or parties overwhelmingly representative of Indian public opinion and he will have a constitution in a week's time. Let him publicly assure Dr. Besant that her Bill will have every chance of acceptance if it is endorsed by Pandit Motilal Nehru and others whom he may name and I shall undertake to secure those signatures. The fact is that there is no sincere ring about the offer.

It is no fault of the Secretary of State for India that his offer does not read sincere. We are not ready as yet to demand anything. Therefore, naturally it is for the British Government to grieve and for us to reject, if what is offered is not deemed enough for the time being. For us what the new Commander-in-Chief considers as unattainable is the only thing worth living for, fighting for and dying for. One's birthright is never unattainable and Lokamanya taught us that Swaraj was our birthright. The definition of that Swaraj is to rule ourselves although we misrule ourselves for the time being. We, the English and the Indians, are in a hopeless muddle. Lord Birkenhead thinks the British Government are trustees for our welfare. We think that they hold us in bondage for their own benefit. Trustees never charge as their commission seventy five per cent. of the income of their wards. His Lordship says we cannot be a nation with our 9 religions and 130 languages. We contend that for all practical purposes and for protection from outside the Indian border we are one nation. He thinks that non-co-operation was a dreadful mistake. The vast majority of us think that it alone awakened this sleeping nation from its torpor, it alone has given the nation a force whose strength is beyond measure. The Swaraj Party is a direct result of that force. He says that in Hindu-Mussalman dissensions the British Government have 'kept their hands unsullied.' It is the certain belief of almost every Indian that they, the British Government, are principally responsible for most of our quarrels. He thinks that we must co-operate with them. We say that when they mean well or when there is change of heart, they will co-operate with us. He says that no gifted leader arose to make use of the Reforms. We say that Messrs. Shastri and Chintamani, not to mention others, were gifted enough to make the Reforms a success, but inspite of all the goodwill in the world they found that they could not do so. Deshbandhu showed a way out. His oger stands.

But what hope in those of his offer being responded to in the spirit in which it has been made? There are the different viewpoints which make us English and Indians see things contrarywise. Is there any chance, then, of finding a common meeting ground?

Yes there is.

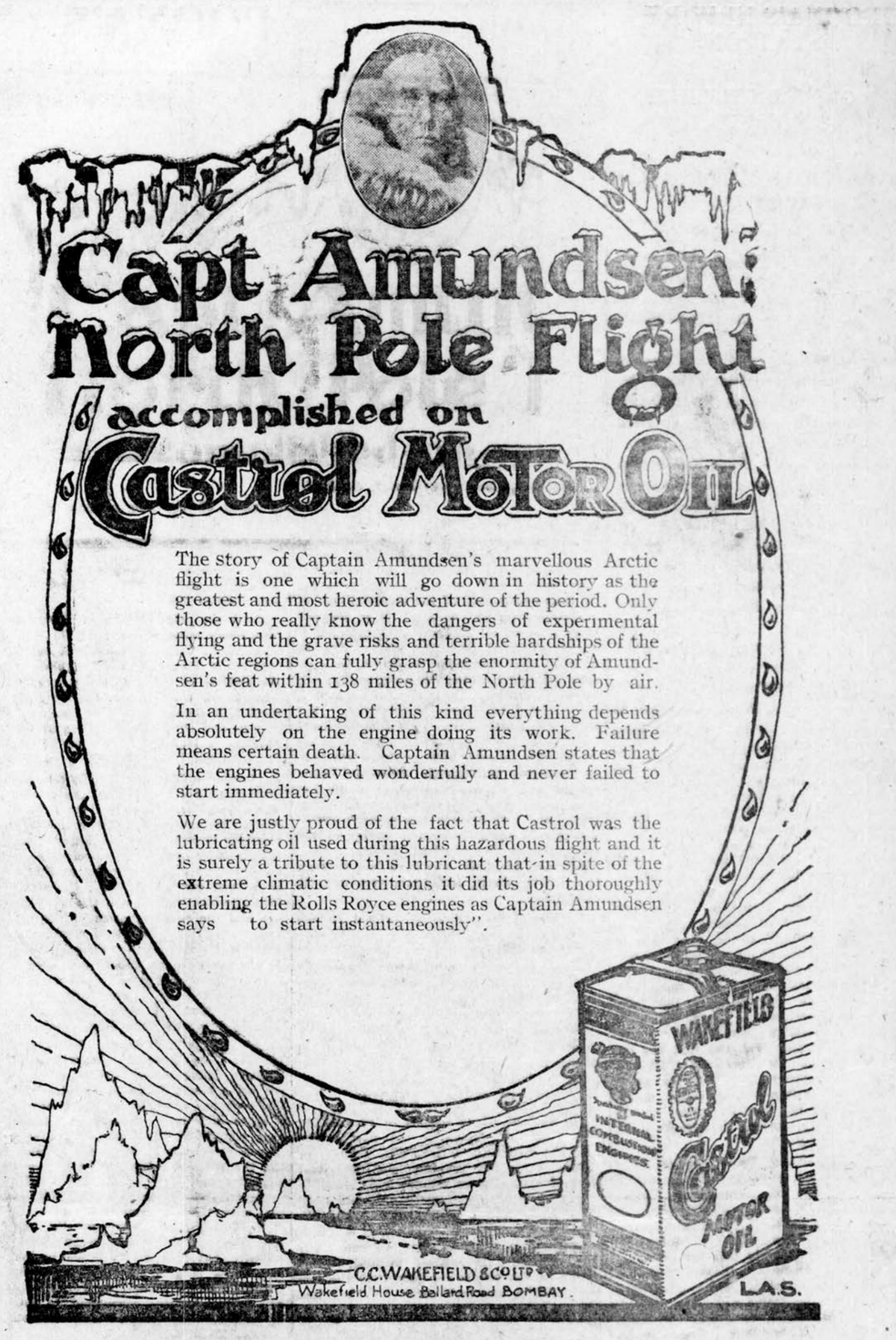
We, the two peoples, occupy an unnatural position, *i.e.* of rules and ruled. We Indians must cease to think that we are the ruled. That we can only do when we have some kind of force. We seemed to think we had it in 1921 and so we fancied that Swaraj was coming inside of a year. Now no one dare prophesy. Let us gather that force—the non-violent force of civil resistance and we shall be equal. This is no threat no meance. It is a hard fact. And I do not now-a-days regularly criticise the acts of our 'rulers' as I used to before, it is not because, the fire of the civil resister has died down in me but because I am an economist of speech, pen and thought When I am ready I shall speak freely. have ventured to criticiese Lord Birkenhead's pronouncement to tell the bereaved people of Bengal in particular and of India in general that I feel the unintended prick of Lord Birknhead's speech just as much as they do, and that whilst Motilalji will be fighting in the Assembly and leading the Swaraj Party in the place of Deshbandhu I shall be leaving no stone unturned to prepare the atmosphere needed for civil resistance—a vocation for which I seem to me to be more fitted then for any other. Has not the singer of the Gita said, 'Better by far is the performance of one's own *Dharma* (duty), however humble it may be, than another's, however loftier it may be.'?

"PRANAVIR" DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, July 27.

In the famous defamation case filed by Mr. Jagapatrai Naidu, Tahsildar of Harda against the editor, printer, publisher and proprietor of the 'Pranavir" a local Hindi Bi-weekly, some fifteen witnesses were examined on behalf of the defence during the last week before Mr. Gupta, first class magistrate of Betul. After a week' protracted trial the case was adjourned yesterday to the 10th of August next when ten more defence witnesses will be examined. Messrs. Mangalmurti and Avasthi pleaders, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Deivedi of Hoshangabad an Mr. Deodhar of Khanda appeared for the defence.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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday July 2, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying simple Asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Dr. J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man. A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good man prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Dr. J.P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy, and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Doctor.

Correspondent S. M. L.

Present address:—
J.P. RAY, K.P. RAY, Dept. No. 5,
Benares City

(1)

WIDOWS' EMANCIPATION

PROBLEM BEFORE HINDU SOCIETY

ISHWARCHHNDRA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a public meeting was held on Saturday evening to celebrate the anniversary of (1) the passing of the Widow Remarriage Act and (2) the death of the two pioneer reformers Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar and Kursondas Mulji at the Parthana Samaj Hall, Mr. B. N. Motiwala presiding.

The chairman appealed to the young generation to emulate the example of Ishwarchandra and Kursondas. He urged the social reformers to help the family of Ishwarchandra who required their help very badly. He regretted that the people were very apathetic towards this movement. He suggested that the Association should publish lives of the two great reformers in book form and also to distribute prizes in their names in the schools.

MARRIAGE, A NATURAL THING.

Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye then said when the Widow Remarriage Act was passed the public sentiment was very much indifferent. They were very much concerned then with the political condition of the country, such as ignorance of the masses and poverty of the people. At that time great religious movements like Arya Samaj and Brahamo Samaj were launched. Fortunately the Government was sympathetic at the time and in spite of fierce opposition they enacted laws making *Sati* and infanticide a penal offence. The Widow Remarriage Act was brought into operation after some time in the teeth of opposition. He was glad the opposition of the orthodox party was not so persistent as before. They had to consider whether widows should be consigned to the forced state of asceticism or they should be accorded the same rights which are enjoyed by other women in the society. A school of thought had, however, come into existence, who submitted, why should a wiwod remarry when she can do *Griha Seva* or *Samaj Seva*, viz:—work as a domestic servant in the family or spend a life of total renunciation? He replied that marriage was the most natural thing both for man and woman which was acceptable both to the society and to God.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi then narrated at length the opposition which the Widow Remarriage Act met at the time of its inception. He was glad that that opposition had died down now. He urged the social reformers to organize themselves and make the widow remarriage an all India question. It was no more a question of scriptures but that of humanity. The marriage question owing to its high expense among Hindus had been so much complicated that many people now were ready to marry widows and he received every week numerous letters from all parts of Gujarat and even from Bhatias showing their willingness to marry widows. He then pointed to the miserable state of the widows who were an object of pity even of the presiding Judges in the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court. The cases of infanticide which they were wont to read in the newspapers were he thought, due to their neglect of their widows. He thought the Brahmin young widow who embraced Islam and married a Mahomedan at Gondal was also due to the neglect on the part of the Hindus. If she was married earlier, she would have remained a Hindu. He therefore urged the Hindus to support the reformers and help them in their noble efforts and mission of mercy.

THE BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. J. R. Cairsee urged the audience to view the question of widow re-marriage from economic and business points of view. His community which was too orthodox had absolved foreign travel but had not yet solved the question of widow re-marriage. He thought the question of remarriage would be either solved by the education or by the action of Government. No amount of meetings he thought, would solve that question. He then quoted the number of widows in India and said:

WIDOWS IN INDIA.

The figures of widows per thousand in the population according to religion are as follows: India, 175; Hindus, (191) Muhammadans, 145, Tribal religions, 123, Christians 113; Buddhists, 115. (N. B The population of India according to the Census of 1921 is as follows: India, 319 millions approximately; Hindu, 216 millions apprixately; Muhammadan, 69 millions; Tribal religions, 9¾ millions; Christians, 4¾ millions; Buddhst, 10 millions approximately.) Commenting on this the Census Report observes: The proportion of widowers in the population, viz, 6.4 per cent, does not differ widely from the figure for European countries but the number of widows is strikingly large. The large number of India widows is due partly to the early age of marriage, partly to the disparity in the ages of the husbands and wives, but chiefly to the prejudice against the remarriage of widows. The higher castes of Hindus forbid it altogether and, as the custom is held to be a mark of social respectability, many of the more ambitious of the lower castes have adopted it by way of raising their social status, while Muhammadans who are closely brought into touch with their Hindu neighbours are apt to share the prejudice.

Continuing he siad it was a great economic question, which he viewed from business point of view. If a man was free to do what he liked he failed to see why the same liberty should not be given to the widows. The state did not take interest because the state's main concern in this country was purely economic. He urged the Hindu society to awake and take a merciful view of their widowed sisters and help them by education which he thought was the best way of solving the question.

Dr. Kaliandas J. Desai suggested for an Association of the persons who had married widows. He also advised them to establish branches in different parts of the country and persuade their well-to-do Hindu brethren to marry Hindu widows. India required a number of Widow Homes to shelter the widows and he urged the wealthy merchents to open their purses for this noble object.

Mrs. Shantabai Ranade then read a paper in Marathi on Widow Re-marriage.

Mr. B. G. Kher affirmed that the question of widow re-marriage was one of humanity, just rights and social justice. The Hindu widows, he said, were not sent into this world to spend a life of asceticism. They had as much right to enjoy life as their other sisters. It was a question of emancipation of woman instead of making her a cook and a washer-woman. He urged the Hindu community to accord to the widows their just rights which were morally and legally theirs.

The meeting terminate with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CONSTITUTION FOR BRITISH INDIA.

SIR. D. SARBADHIKARI'S MOTION IN COUNCIL.

SIMLA, July 24.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari has given notice of the following resolution for discussion in the Council of State at the forthcoming Simla Session:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that a delegation of representatives of elected members of legislature (seven of whom should be elected by the Council of State and nine by the Indian Legislative Assembly) be invited to form themselves to a nucleus of Convention to consist of themselves and of representatives of various provincial councils (who should be asked to elect their representatives out of elected members) and of representative public bodies of all communities in British India elected in such manner and in such proportion as may be determined by the aforementioned delegates of the Indian Legislature for drafting a suitable constitution for British India.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH.

Sir Devaprasad has also tabled some questions about Lord Birkenhead's speech. He asks: Will the Government be pleased to state whether its attention has been called to the speech of the Right Hon. Secretary of State in the House of Lords in which His Lordship states that the Indian Legislative Assembly will be consulted about various matters referred to in a speech in that concern? Will Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to consult this Council also regarding those matters? If so, when and in what shape?

MAHATMAJI'S DECISION.

MR. ANNEY'S APPEAL TO MODERATES

YEOTMAL, July 25.

Addressing a crowded public meeting here Mr. M. S. Anney, M.L.A. said that the scheme of duplication of functions in the Congress under an independent control outlined by Mahatma Gandhi, if adopted by the Congress, would have a very important bearing upon the problem of the relations between capital and labour in the country. Labour would be organised as an integral part of the Congress on the basis of the spinning franchise under the sole leadership and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, ever ready to support the political programme determined by the educated classes organised on the basis of the alternative franchise. The intelligentsia representing Indian culture and capital would thus be brought into visible and active contact with Labour, both working harmoniously for the common good of the country and eliminating the possibilities of a disastrous conflict between the two elements in future. The only work done by the recent political meetings at Calcutta was to give a reply to the unstatesmanlike speech of Lord Birkenhead and that was given by Mahatma Gandhi who proposed the abrogation of the Belgaum Pact and his relinquishing the control and direction of the Congress in favour of Pandit Motilal Nehru and his Party. The doors of the Congress being thus thrown open to all, Mr. Anney called upon the Moderates to flock under the banner of that body in large numbers.—A.P.

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DAR-ES-SALAAM'S TRIBUTE.

BOMBAY, July 25.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting of all the Dar-es-Salaam Indians to mourn the demise of Deshbandhu Das under the presidentship of Sheth Mathuradas Kalidas on 20th June:—

This public meeting of Dar-es-Salaam Indians expresses its profound sorrow and grief at the sudden demise of our great and fearless leader Deshbandhu Das, (2) Associates itself with the universal mourning that prevails in Mother India (3) prays for the peace and rest of our indomitable General who has been taken away from us when he was most needed to lead India's battle for Swaraj (4) offers its sincere sympathy to the bereaved mother-country and (5) urges upon our compatriots at home to perpetuate his memory by keeping without break the great work of the beloved Deshbandhu.

This public meeting of Dar-es-Salaam Indians has learnt with sudden shock and profound sorrow the news of Deshbandhu's tragic demise and begs to offer the bereaved family its sincerest condolence and sympathy across the Indian Ocean. May the Almighty give blissful peace to his soul and bestow upon the family the much needed patience, fortitude and resignation.

Meetings were held in most of the Indian organisations and business was closed throughout the Tenganyika Territory so far as the Indians were concerned. Telegrams of sympathy were received from Arusha, Lindi, Mohoro and Moshi.

Dar-es-Salaam Indians observed a close-down of business and prayed for the peace of the nobles soul that is departed.—A.P.

SWARAJYA AND LABOUR.

MADRAS, July 25.

In the course of his presidenial address at the Madura District Conference of Railway Workers, today, C. A. Ramaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary of the All-India Swarajya Party, explained the close relationship of modern Indian politics and Labour, and declared that any scheme of Swarajya for India without assigning a prominent place for Labour would be decidedly incomplete. He said that the representation of Labour in the various councils was not entirely satisfactory, but he expressed the opinion that the constitution of Labour as a special electorate was not satisfactory. He wanted Labour to fight its way through the general electorate by the widening of franchise in which Labour properly organised was bound to secure its full representation.—A.P.

SARDAR TARA SINGH'S CONTRADICTION.

AMRITSAR, July 25.

Sardar Tara Singh, wiring from Jaito concradicts the rumours of restriction to religious observances at Gangsar Gurdwara.

500 Akalis who arrived here to-day after release from Nabha Jails and have proceeded to Jaito with provisions for joining the Akhand Path ceremonies.—A.P.

SUB-JUDGE ON TRIAL.

HIS WRITTEN STATEMENT.

LAHORE, July 25.

The Commission to enquire into the charges of alleged misbehaviour and actions contrary to Government Servants' Conduct Rules against Khwaja Abdul Samad, Senior Sub-Judge, Lyallpur, who is under orders of suspension by the Local Government resumed hearing to-day at the Commissioner's Office when two more prosecution witnesses were examined.

Replying to the charges brought against him, Khwaja Abdul Samad in a written statement stated that he pleaded not guilty to all the three charges.

Simla, July 24.—The Northern Command manoeuvres will take place from the 26th to the 30th November, both dates inclusive in the neighbourhood of Attock.—A.P.

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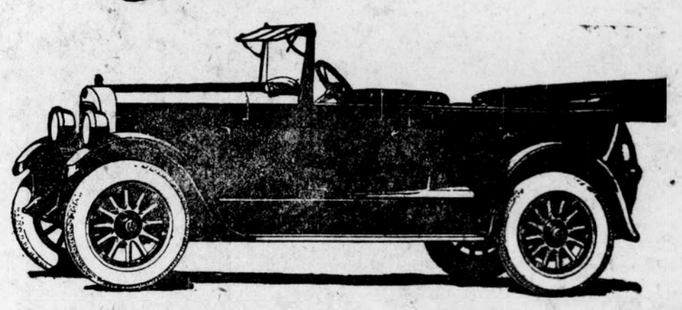

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i. e., As. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days

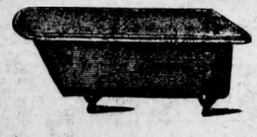
The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged

Communications to be addressed to—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,

Pir Gilanian, St. 13, LAHORE.

BATH TUBS



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